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MOSCOW ACTS TO UNTANGLE TROLLEY JAM

City of Nearly 3,000,000 Is Served Only by System of Surface Cars

HALF-AN-HOUR WAIT IS NOT UNCOMMON

Authorities Seek to Avoid Delays, Breakdowns and General Overcrowding

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The overcrowding of the Moscow street cars has reached such a stage that the municipal authorities are giving serious attention to it.

At their best these vehicles are overfilled; at their worst, getting on and off them requires exertions which suggest a combination of a college cane rush and the football maneuver known as a center smash. It is no unusual experience to wait for 20 or 30 minutes before one is able to board a car in the more crowded hours of the day; and this fact, combined with the more frequent delays and minor breakdowns of the cars, tends to make workers and employees late at their jobs.

A "month of alarm" for the street cars has now been inaugurated; during this period there will be a strenuous effort to improve the morale and labor discipline of the motormen and conductors, which have been declining along with deterioration of the service.

The Moscow Soviet has set up a commission to investigate the matter of street car operation, and this group already has suggested, as a means of relieving the strain, opening of factories, offices and theaters at varying hours, in order to avoid "rush" periods, and the changing of the routes of the car lines.

This last device, it must be said, has been tried without any great success in the past to such an extent that one often boards a car, only to be carried off to some unexpected destination.

Improvement Possible

No doubt improvements could be made in the technical operation of the Moscow street cars. But it is a question whether, with the best of operation, a city with a population in the neighborhood of 3,000,000 can be served adequately by surface cars as almost the sole means of transportation.

Moscow has no subway or elevated lines and only a limited number of buses, which can divert only a small fraction of the passengers from the jammed street cars. There are a mere handful of taxicabs in the city, and the drivers of the droshkies or single-seated cabs have run up their prices to such heights that the ordinary citizen cannot patronize them.

So the whole mass of Moscow's traveling population endeavors to force its way into the street cars. How far the overcrowding has gone may be judged from the fact that a car which in 1913 carried 868 persons per day, in October, 1930, carried 2035.

So far as is known the Moscow street cars before the war took no prizes for abundance of accommodation, so that the effect of more than doubling the pre-war load of passengers may be imagined.

Car Size Increased

Efforts have been made to relieve the situation by increasing the size and the number of the street cars. But the possibilities of further progress along this line are limited. The larger cars are more difficult to start and more apt to become entangled in blockades, which further aggravate the difficulties of communication. The existing street car lines have more cars to the mile than the systems of Berlin and London.

That the cars tend to get in each other's way is indicated by the fact that unforeseen stoppages of street car movement increased from 4885 in the first half of 1929-1930 to more than 15,000 in the second half. The number of collisions between street cars and other vehicles has grown from 1199 in 1924, to 7000 in 1930.

Clothes and tempers alike become worn in the daily struggle of the street car; and it is not surprising that the temper of the average Muscovite, already affected by the food rations and other deprivations of daily life, should often show signs of snapping in the street car crushes.

An element of humor sometimes alleviates the situation. So, when the conductor of a car on which the writer was traveling recently called out the usual warning, preparatory to ringing the bell for restarting the car: "Has everyone gone out?" one citizen, as he leaped off, shouted back, making a rather neat Russian play on words in the process: "Yes, gone out of our minds."

AIRPLANE SHOWERS FOOD ON THE BIRDS

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Feb. 14 (AP)—A great man-bird has brought relief from hunger to the game birds in sections near here.

A group from the Woonsocket Sportsmen's Club yesterday engaged an airplane and, in two trips, sailed aloft with 400 pounds of scratch feed which they scattered for the benefit of such game birds as pheasant and quail in the woods near here.

Dwellers in lonely, outlying sections have reported that the rigorous winter weather of the past five or six weeks that covered the natural feeding places of the birds with snow had driven the wild pheasants and quail directly to their doors. Such scraps of food as were thrown to them were eagerly devoured.

Australia Heads Off Crisis

AUSTRALIA has to pay about £130 (Australian) to buy £100 (English). Adverse exchange has been caused by a sudden shrinkage in national income of nearly $500,000,000.

The main shrinkage has been due to a drop in prices of wheat, wool, hides, metals, and timber, which for the year ended June, 1930, was about $250,000,000.

Stoppage of the usual loan supplies from London helped to swell the loss.

The financial crisis has been aggravated by the policy of meeting the growing adverse trade balance in the last five years by loans abroad. To readjust the balance, the country is now called upon to export $165,000,000 more than it imports, at a time when markets are unfavorable.

In addition to immediate debts, Australia must meet or refund old debts, amounting to about $1,000,000,000.

Australia first tried to restore the balance by checking imports with high tariffs and trade embargoes. The result has been disappointing owing to adverse effect on trade and revenue, and the budget deficit continued to grow.

Commonwealth and states then agreed on naming a loan council to control the situation, and present program includes drastic trimming of expenditure on social schemes, public services, road making, trade bounties, salaries of officials, and the slowing down of exploitation schemes, while generally trying to make prices accord with world prices.

Quick oversubscription of recent $140,000,000 conversion loan showed the determination of the nation to face the situation.

Return to sound finance is expected to open London's purse strings.

Administration Protests Bonus Loan Value Rise

Bill Raising Figure to 50 Per Cent Is Reported Out by Committee

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—With the long-drawn-out food relief controversy on the way to final settlement, another issue today loomed up as the possible cause of a serious breach between the President and Congress.

Plans of House and Senate Republican leaders to enact a modified soldier bonus program brought from the Treasury Department, following a day of conferences between it and the White House, a sharp challenge of the proposed measure. This bill, as reported out by the House Ways and Means Committee earlier in the day, extends the loan value of the adjusted compensation certificates from the present 22 per cent of their face value to 50 per cent.

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, speaking for the Administration, declared that the bill will mean an outlay of $700,000,000 at this time and would necessitate refunding operations of $1,000,000,000 within the course of the next 96 months. He also asserted that long-term securities will have to be issued to raise the additional money.

"I regret," he concluded, "that I cannot, in view of the situation explained above, approve the Treasury assuming the obligations imposed by this bill."

Republican House leaders, led by Nicholas Longworth, Representative from Ohio, Speaker, indicated that Administration opposition notwithstanding, they were determined to enact the compromise soldier bonus bill.

"I do not think my attitude can be changed," Mr. Longworth said. "I think this bill a good measure and I want to see it passed at the earliest possible moment. It affords much needed relief to veterans in distress."

Isaac Bacharach (R.), Representative from New Jersey, sponsor of the disputed bill, also rejected the Administration's opposition. He stated that he was prepared to make every effort to put the measure through.

"Regardless of Mr. Mellon's statement," he said, "the fact remains that the veterans drew only $90,000,000 last year during a period of extreme hard times. It is my judgment that they will not ask for more than $250,000,000 under the new provisions and besides this is their own money.

"If they had private insurance policies instead of government certificates they could demand it and get it on a day's notice."

There is, however, a strong undercurrent of disagreement among Republican House leaders. Whether this will take open expression is still to develop. That it exists was indicated by the 17-to-4 vote in the Ways and Means Committee on the bill yesterday.

Those voting against the measure were Willis Hawley (R.), Representative from Oregon, chairman of the committee; C. William Ramseyer (R.), Representative from Iowa; Allen T. Treadway (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, and Carl R. Chindblom (R.), Representative from Illinois.

In the Senate the question is not one of passage but how much the chamber will further liberalize the bill. One factor that may operate to limit such action in the Senate is the desire there to push the bill through to finl passage before Feb. 23.

If the legislation goes to the President before that date, he cannot reject it with a pocket veto, thus depriving the chambers of a chance to vote on his refusal to sign. The 10-day pocket veto limit becomes effective for this session Feb. 23.

While a breach seemed to be in the making on this measure the House Veterans' Committee took under consideration still another bill, one to provide World War veterans' widows with a pension of $20 a month and their children $6 a month.

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LABOR TO PASS ON BANK PLAN IN AUSTRALIA

Finance Crisis Threatens Existence of Government, Observers Hold

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic., Feb. 14—E. G. Theodore, Australian Federal Treasurer is expected to present to the Labor caucus meeting on Feb. 18 the proposals of the Commonwealth Bank board for solving the financial difficulties of the country. The board is understood to suggest reduction in wages and social benefits, the bank at the same time coöperating with the various trading banks in sustaining industry during the process.

Another part of the proposals is the naming of a committee, representing the banks and the federal and state governments, to watch developments.

The main difficulty is expected to come in inducing the caucus of the labor extremists to accept any plan involving wage reductions. Rejection of the bank's plan would mean an unequivocal break between the Commonwealth Bank and the Government. The bank, as custodian of the national currency and credit, is outside political control.

Difficulties have already arisen over the reinstatement of Mr. Theodore to the Treasury, the Minister having previously resigned owing to corruption proceedings in which he was involved. The hostility aroused by his return is so strong that it threatens to wreck the Government and observers believe that an early election is inevitable unless definite action is taken to restore the finances with a sane policy. The Premiers in conference adopted a plan adjusting their finances for a period of three years, but the decision can be made ineffective by the refusal of the caucus to accept the plan.

Nevertheless the efforts of the political extremists toward repudiation of the debts instead of balancing the budgets by economies and careful administration have so far failed, and all state premiers have shown an uncompromising opposition to the repudiation policy of John T. Lang, Labor Premier of New South Wales.

U. S. TIMBER BAR STYLED 'SERIOUS BLOW' BY RUSSIA

Reprisals Hinted at by Soviets—'Can't Sell, Can't Buy,' They Say

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Feb. 14—The decision of the American Treasury to forbid the importation of lumber emanating from the northern regions of Soviet Union is considered here as a serious blow to the prospects of Soviet-American trade and excites the comment of a number of newspapers today.

The broadest hint at reprisals in the form of the diversion of Soviet orders to other countries appears in Izvestia, which writes: "If the American Government considers that despite the world crisis it can risk the prospects of Soviet-American trade then it will need to be convinced that if we need America, America also needs us. Measures against foreign governments of a similar order to the American Treasury were contemplated by a decree of the Council of People's Commissars which gives the Commissariat of Trade the right to inflict reprisals."

This decree, issued last October instructs the Soviet commercial agents to spend or reduce purchases from countries discriminating against Soviet exports. What deepens the seriousness of the impression created by the American action is the fact that it coincides with several other developments unfavorable to Soviet export, as for instance the demand of the Conservative member of Parliament that England should not buy more from Russia than it sells, the reported decision of the French Premier to limit the import of Soviet timber to France and the meeting of German business men at which speeches were made against the admission of Soviet timber.

The organ of the supreme economic council "for industrialization" writes: "Bourgeois governments must understand that from a narrow, economic standpoint, their struggle against Soviet export cannot justify itself. It is an elementary truth that if the Soviet Union cannot sell, neither can it buy, and this deepens the world crisis."

Nova Scotia Asks Ottawa to Raise Coal-Steel Duties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 14—Greater protection for the Canadian coal and steel industries was urged upon the Prime Minister, R. B. Bennett, by a deputation from Nova Scotia led by Gordon Harrington, its Premier.

Mr. Harrington argued that these industries should be placed on a more self-sustaining basis by increasing the duty on foreign steel and coal and by extending to certain points in eastern Ontario the special freight rate for coal which now applies from the Sydney Mines to the eastern border of Quebec.

Increased duty on steel and steel products would, according to Mr. Harrington, put into Canadian pockets much of the $300,000,000 which was now spent on imported steel.

Mr. Bennett admitted that the three steel plants in Canada were making comparatively little money, but that expert knowledge was being brought to bear on the matter.

Pu Yi, Minus His Empire, Spends Leisure in Luxurious House in Study and Sport

Ex-Emperor of China Seldom Leaves His Mansion in Tientsin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TIENTSIN, China—Pu Yi, the last Emperor of the Ching dynasty before the establishment of the Republic in 1911, is becoming known to the outside world as a sportsman, philanthropist, and scholar.

The modernized young Emperor, who in 1908 ascended the throne when he was only two years and nine months old, has been living in exile in the Japanese concession here since 1924, after Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang had ejected him and his household from the Imperial Palace in Peiping.

Pu Yi ruled under the regency of his father under the title of Hsuan Tung. With the establishment of the Republic, he abdicated, after ruling three years and three months. Although it marked the downfall of the monarchy, the imperial family was permitted to reside in the "Forbidden City" with a pension provided by the new republican government. A monarchical coup was carried out in the summer of 1917 by Chang Hsun in the interests of the Manchu dynasty, and Pu Yi returned to the throne, but the monarchy only survived a little more than a week.

With his queue taken off in 1922 and his hair trimmed in a western fashion, the exiled emperor began his westernization at home. Residing in a luxurious mansion, he is eager to learn and employs English, Japanese and Chinese tutors. He can speak Japanese fluently. He is also interested in sports. In his private garden, which he seldom leaves, he has an artificial ice skating rink where he skates during the winter season. This is his favorite sport. He has a Japanese expert to teach him how to do the inside and outside curves. The boy emperor is not fond of any ball games, but he is a bicycle rider.

During this winter Pu Yi ordered several fur coats, worth thousands of dollars, and several small curios to be auctioned and the money given to charity organizations for famine relief funds.

In Leisured Exile

PU YI
Last Monarchical Ruler of China.

British Court Upholds Sailor's Strange Will

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 14—The Court of Chancery in London pronounced yesterday in favor of the validity of a will made by Otway Robinson, retired British master mariner, who left his residuary estate of £7000 "to the German Government for the time being for the benefit of its disabled soldiers."

The will added that "victorious and wealthy England is well able to provide for its soldiers."

American Oil Men Ask Relief Against Venezuelan Imports

Demand Congress Pass Measure to Stop Dumping Cheap Petroleum on Atlantic Seaboard—Otherwise See Ruin Ahead

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—Disintegration of the independent oil industry in the United States was predicted before the House Ways and Means Committee yesterday if Congress fails to pass some measure limiting imports of foreign oil.

Venezuelan oil is now selling on the Atlantic seaboard at 79 cents per barrel; whereas mid-continent American oil sells at the same port at $1.98 per barrel, according to Russell B. Brown, secretary of the Governor's Oil Relief Conference.

"American producers, employing American labor, paying American wages and carrying American taxes, cannot meet this low price of foreign oil, produced on a smaller initial investment, paying lower royalties, employing cheap foreign labor, and free from the tax burdens carried by American oil," he declared.

"Instead of American oil supplying American demand, we find that while the United States oil producers are 'pinching in' tens of thousands of wells and actually shutting in hundreds of others through voluntary or forced proration, reducing the production nearly 900,000 barrels daily from the peak week in August, 1929, the importations of foreign oil have absorbed the home markets and have

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

FRANCE FAVORS LOAN TO REICH BY HUGE MAJORITY

Republic to Participate in International Credit to Former Foe

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Feb. 14—By the almost unanimous vote of 555 to 11, the Chamber of Deputies has approved French participation in the international credit which is being advanced to Germany by banking groups in the United States, England, Holland, Sweden and Switzerland. The Chamber's vote registers an undoubted victory for a policy of conciliation with Germany with which Aristride Briand's name is usually associated.

Ordinarily the question would never have come before the Chamber for approval, since the transaction is not a national loan but a perfectly normal international credit operation for which government approval is not even absolutely essential. But when it was rumored in Paris last week that France was about to grant a loan to Germany, extreme nationalists seized upon the report to justify their intransigeant attitude toward the country across the Rhine, and accused the Government of favoring a loan of French money to a nation which might use it in increasing its military forces and promoting industries which compete with those of France.

The incorrectness of this attitude was soon made clear by official statements which showed that the proposed credit was not a national loan, that no negotiations had taken place between the governments of the two countries and that French bankers merely desired to make a short term advance to German railways at a remunerative rate of interest.

The Nationalists nevertheless continued their agitation against the proposal with the result that when one of their spokesmen demanded an explanation from the Government in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday they were hoist with their own petard, as Edouard Herriot, the Radical Party leader, seized opportunity to point out to them. The result was an overwhelming ballot against Nationalist agitation and the question will probably not be seriously discussed again.

The French group's share in the German loan amounts of 200,000,000 francs or $8,000,000, interest rate is 6½ per cent and the sum is repayable in December 1932.

The question of French participation was raised as early as Jan. 8 when the American firm of Lee Higginson & Co. commenced to organize an international consortium for that purpose. It received approval in general terms of Germain Martin, Minister of Finance in the late Steeg Government, and the present Premier, Pierre Laval, and his Finance Minister, Pierre Etienne Flandin, have consistently declared themselves in favor of this loan.

Rough Diamonds Sold for a Quarter

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana (By U. P.)—Tales of rough diamonds selling for $3 a carat and the sellers being unable to find a willing purchaser, even at that price, are being bought here by diamond miners returning from the rich Mazaruni and Cuyuni districts.

The steamer Basra arrived here last week from Bartica with 264 starving miners aboard, all of whom had been evacuated from the affected region by the Government. The miners reported that storekeepers in the mine fields refused to pay for the diamonds even in food, or if payment was made in food the diamond miners were unable to earn more than $2 or $3 a week.

Prices quoted by shopkeepers in the diamond fields are reported by miners reaching here to range from 25 to 50 cents for a quarter carat stone on up to $7 for two-carat stones. Formerly a quarter-carat stone sold for $6 and a carat stone brought a considerable sum. As a result, hundreds of miners are now reported to be deserting the mining region for the coast, and the Government has arranged for free transportation from Bartica to Georgetown.

FIREARMS PERMITS SUSPENDED

HAVANA, Cuba, Feb. 14 (By U. P.)—José Vivancos, Secretary of Interior, issued a decree yesterday suspending licenses to carry firearms during the 90-day period in which constitutional guarantees are canceled. The decree was issued to avoid misuse of arms during the cane-grinding season.

SMOKE NUISANCE ROUSES NATIONS TO NEW EFFORTS

England, Germany, United States Shown to Be Seeking Solution

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 14—Clouds of smoke, soot and dust puffed into the air from factory stacks and domestic furnaces have stirred the public to renewed demand for an abatement of the nuisance, especially in England, Germany, and the United States, it was brought out at the Mid-West Power Engineering Conference here yesterday.

E. H. Whitlock, for whom a chair of smoke abatement research has recently been established at Stevens Institute of Technology, Brooklyn, N. Y., reviewed ordinances of some 200 cities in the United States.

"A smoke abatement ordinance should cover three things," he said. "It should provide funds for the municipality to legally pay for a smoke abatement department, arrange that an engineer be appointed department head and establish some unit which shall define a violation of the ordinance. This unit could be an advisory board of three members independent of the city government, who would, with the engineer, make rules and regulations governing the local situation. These rules then can be changed without the long process of amending the ordinance."

The very best city ordinances, even when enforced 100 per cent, will cut the smoke in a city to only one-half, and do not go to the root of the trouble, according to Victor J. Azbe, chairman of the research committee, Citizens' Smoke Abatement League of St. Louis. The only fool-proof solution for eliminating smoke, Mr. Azbe said, was smokeless fuel or smokeless firing of coal.

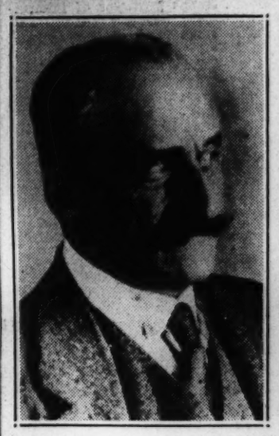
Every city, he said, should supplement its city department by an outside agency, and extralegal body, composed of leading citizens supported by public subscription to engage in propaganda through radio speeches and newspaper publicity and other means to work for more strict laws and larger appropriations.

Many power companies and industrial plants in the United States have spent thousands of dollars in research to find ways of reducing their smoke nuisance. Results of their investigation should not be kept secret, as has been done, it was asserted, but be made available to the public as a means of stimulating further improvement.

Progress made in England and Germany was reviewed for the conference. In England, where it was said the relations between power companies and the public are most advanced, methods of regulation are being approached in a very scientific way. Excellent washing systems are being installed in new plants in London, it was reported.

In Germany the theory that gas and combustion should be carried as high as possible accounts for the many high stacks of 400 feet or more in height. Electric precipitators are being installed in some plants in Germany, where research in smoke abatement has been going on for the last seven years.

Leading Figures in Spanish Crisis



Upper (Keystone)—Gen. Damaso Berenguer, Who Has Resigned the Premiership.
Lower (©Press Illustrating Service)—Count Romanones, Liberal Leader.

Mexicans Move to Put Ban on Alien Workers

Migration Convention Also Proposes Tax Levies to Aid Repatriates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Resolutions seeking to bar the entrance of foreign laborers into Mexico, to assist in the repatriation of Mexicans deported from the United States, and to convoke a Pan-American migration congress were passed at the second national migration convention, just adjourned here.

The convention also recommended that the Ministry of Foreign Relations act to declare unconstitutional a law authorizing a married woman to take the nationality of her husband.

The convention was vested only with advisory powers, but it was official, having been called with the sanction of the President and the Ministry of the Interior.

The resolution recommending that foreign laborers be barred from Mexico is sweeping, and would affect not only common labor, but also technical workmen such as architects, drillers and office workers.

Technical men would be permitted to enter the country only upon special permission from the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, which is to grant such permission only if after a study of each individual application it is found that no competition would be offered to Mexicans.

The regulation is to be in effect for an indefinite period, the length of which is to depend upon economic and unemployment conditions in the Republic.

The congress suggested that a special tax be imposed for the relief of deported Mexicans returning home. Such taxes as special imposts on tobacco and alcohol, lottery tickets, amusements, and mail, and the cancellation of one day's salary of all government employees were suggested.

Yielding of Lancashire Employers Called Check to Rationalization

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng., Feb. 14—The yielding of the employers in the Lancashire cotton dispute over the more-looms-per-worker issue is regarded here as peculiarly significant in view of the general move for rapid rationalizing of industry, in the cause of efficiency, sometimes without due regard to the human factors involved.

The tie-up was brought to an end by the employers withdrawing the proposal to introduce the Burnley system. This system provides that each weaver operating four looms take over eight. The weavers refused a proposal for higher pay asserting that the system would throw many weavers out of work.

Another point in the weavers' opposition to the change is stated to have been the apprehension that the women, who were employed equally with the men under the old conditions, would be the first to lose their jobs. This would have not only upset the family budgets, but would have also disrupted a system of family labor that had gone on for generations.

The employers ascribed their willingness to yield partly to the appeal of Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, for a great national effort in face of the grave industrial and financial crisis. They felt the folly of continuing a lockout of workers when every British subject was called upon for sacrifices to preserve the national stability. The advantages which might accrue from this rationalization of industry, the manufacturers state, would be wiped out by a further continuance of the dispute.

The workers are jubilant over what they describe as a victory but it is pointed out their opposition to rationalizing industry cannot continue forever.

It is estimated at least £5,000,000 have been lost during the lockout. Prolongation of the dispute would have inflicted irreparable injury upon the industry, the master weavers point out. They insist the more-looms system cannot be ignored and must be introduced eventually. They describe the stoppage of the lockout as a gesture of good will which should pave the way to successful negotiations in future.

BERENGUER CABINET OUT; ELECTION OFF

Spanish Monarch Accepts Resignation After Long Crisis

THREAT TO BOYCOTT POLLS EFFECTIVE

Pressure of Liberal Leaders Held Immediate Cause of Downfall

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Feb. 14—The expected fall of the Spanish Cabinet came today, when the Premier, Gen. Damaso Berenguer, handed in his resignation to King Alfonso. The King took immediate measures to suspend the elections decree for the month of March.

The political situation had been growing progressively more tense since the censorship was lifted on Feb. 8 and leader after leader had announced his intention of boycotting the coming elections. Three of the most prominent politicians, Count Romanones, Marquess de Alhucemas and Francisco Cambo, had announced their intention of provoking a Cabinet crisis with a view to removing the Berenguer Government. Señor Cambo declared that a crisis now would avoid the dangers which would arise out of postponement.

With the Liberals resolutely opposing a Cortes elected under the Berenguer régime, it is obvious that the body could not last more than a few days. Now the Opposition leaders wish to tackle the problems of monarchy, government and constitution without further evasion.

Since last Monday the Berenguer Government's position had been growing very precarious. Public opinion manifested itself more definitely than ever against continuance of the régime. The Government attempted to take credit for lifting the repressive measures on the one hand, while applying the usual repressions on the other, as was seen in the closing of the Athaneum Club, which is the traditional center for free speech, and in the seizure of several newspapers.

Several monarchist leaders are reported to be in touch with the King for the purpose of forming a new Cabinet. But it is believed that a monarchist Cabinet could not stand long. It is felt that the boycott of the elections has achieved its purpose in forcing the King and his advisers to recognize that a new Cortes would be useless unless the majority of the parties were to coöperate. The King has therefore been placed on the defensive as never before.

Temperance Gains in Britain Though Dry Measure Fails

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 14—Although the bill for prohibition introduced in the House of Commons by Edwin Scrymgeour, member for Dundee, failed to win first reading yesterday by an overwhelming majority, nevertheless temperance circles are pleased with the debate it evoked.

The discussion showed, for example, that while there may be little prospect of adoption in Britain of a completely dry policy within a measurable period, there is, nevertheless, a growing demand for partial prohibition based upon local option. It brought out that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be prepared to support a national plebiscite on drink.

Publicity was given to the remarkable reduction in drinking habits already resultant from heavy liquor taxation and the extension of opportunities for road travel and other wholesome forms of amusement.

Mr. Scrymgeour quoted with effect the Royal Commission's pronouncement that "hardly any sacrifice was too great which would result in a marked diminution in this national degradation."

Viscountess Astor, while refusing to vote for the bill because she thought this measure less likely to succeed than a policy of local option, pointed out that the chief difficulty to be overcome in the cause of temperance was the power of vested interests. These interests were strong in Commons and more so in Peerage, which, to the amusement of the House, she spelled with the initial letter B.

Under-Ice Journey Predicted in 1631

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14—The possibilities of submarines for polar exploration and the advantages of such travel in avoiding extreme temperatures and ice hazards, were pointed out in a book written 300 years ago, by an ancestor of Sir Hubert Wilkins, the Bishop of Chester, in England, according to Sir Hubert, who addressed the seventh annual banquet of the Optimist Club here Thursday.

The book in question was called "Mathematical Magic," and dealing as it did with what were then considered far-fetched subjects, this title must have suited very well. Previous to the time of the publication of the book a Dutch inventor had successfully operated an oar-propelled submersible in the Thames River, Sir Wilkins said.

RISE OF INDUSTRY IN SOUTH DRAWS DIVERSE VIEWS

Condemned as Menace to Culture, and Defended in Debate at Atlanta

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 14—Proving itself a potent factor both in academic circles and with the public at large, the Institute of Citizenship at Emory University, closing a four-day session yesterday, drew large attendances both for its evening addresses and for the round-table discussions.

Much interest centered about a debate on "Shall the South Follow the East and Go Industrial?" in which Dr. John C. Ransom, a graduate of Vanderbilt University and a well-known author, took the negative, and William D. Anderson of Macon, president of one of the largest cotton enterprises in the South, took the affirmative. The debate was staged for stimulating interest, no decision being rendered.

A book published by 12 Southern writers entitled, "I Will Take My Stand," which is a defense of the South and the agrarian position, gave rise to the debate.

Upholds Agrarian South

Dr. Ransom stated in part: "Industrialism has but one genius and that is the genius of production, in which it makes no provision for emergencies. As a part of the genius of production it developed advertising and salesmanship to overcome the natural good taste of the people and their natural thrift.

"The South must go Agrarian. It needs a regeneration by the land. The mill hands must go back to the land. Unemployment is a menace that can be halted. The state should assist people to go back to the land and by that method we may return to a stable and permanent prosperity.

"The cultural side must be touched also. Our ancestors built homes that were beautiful in line. We crowd into flimsy bungalows and small apartments. They developed their own lives without listening to city salesmen over the radio, and had a greater capacity for living, for politics, hospitality, cookery, and the arts.

"A man gets poor food in industrialism. Machines, streets and noise are abstractions. He needs actually to touch stone, earth and wood, and to know the infinite variety of nature."

Defense of Industrialism

Declaring that Dr. Ransom is "living in an age of romanticism now gone forever," Mr. Anderson said in part: "The old civilization developed a fine life for those in the big house, but it was not so good for the others. Our nation is moving toward a greater conception of universal brotherhood, and if industry has done this, then I say give us more industry.

"We find income and wages lower in the southern states than in any other section. Devotion to agriculture has caused this low economic scale. We would be better off with more industry. The South must have more money for schools and other facilities, and industry will bring it.

"I would take as many as possible away from the drudgery, insufficient educational facilities and the lack of social life and put them in industry. The only chance for a farmer to profit is by an increase in the industrial development."

A group of workers from the Bibb Manufacturing Company at Macon, of which Mr. Anderson is president, was presented to the audience for an entertainment consisting of songs and recitations, at the close of the debate.

Among the outstanding speakers were Georgia's Governor-elect, Richard B. Russell Jr. and Dr. Manley O. Hudson, Bemis professor of international law, Harvard law school.

"Only some form of international coöperation will save us from economic ruin in modern society," Dr. Hudson declared in his address. Local Harvard alumni were in attendance at the session.

"In a short 10 years since 1921 the world has leaped a whole century ahead in its organization for peace and the outlook today is better for such an organization than it has ever been before," Dr. Hudson said. "War may not be impossible even since the pact for the renunciation of war; but one may say that war was never before so precarious. We are fast mobilizing the intelligence, the ingenuity and the imagination in favor of peace. The League of Nations and the World Court represent landmarks in our international life which cannot be ignored by any people in the world," he stated.

Civil Service Helps Drys

"Politicians are reluctant to give up what they regard as the political advantage of patronage," Miss Jessie Dell, native Georgian and the only woman member of the United States civil service commission, told the Georgia League of Women Voters at a luncheon in the third day's program of the institute.

"The merit system for the appointment of civil service employees has been a success wherever it has been given a fair trial in the United States," she said. "I make the assertion that a civil service establishment can be operated with fewer employees under the merit system than under the spoils system, and that under the merit system the work will be done vastly more satisfactorily," Miss Dell declared.

"A conference of federal and university officials to consider the subject of university training for government service, is scheduled at the University of Minnesota for next July.

"It would be well," she said, "if our institutions of higher learning would make it compulsory for all students, whatever their objective may be, to include in their courses a definite and well-rounded program of instruction in government."

Miss Dell declared herself as being opposed to government operation of business enterprises when such operation can be avoided.

Private Enterprise Preferred

"Private business," she said, "is vitally concerned in government and government must of necessity be concerned in private business, and a lack of full efficiency in government offices or establishments must affect private industry. I believe that in most instances private business can be conducted more economically than can public business.

"Any discussion of the work of the civil service commission would be incomplete without mention of the part it has played in the selection of a personnel for the Bureau of Prohibition, Miss Dell stated. "This was a tremendous task. It was not until December, 1929, that the commission completed the certification of eligibles to fill places under the Bureau of Prohibition.

"It is gratifying to the commission to note that even in the comparatively short time that has elapsed since the completion of this huge task the superior caliber of employees selected through the competitive examination system has been recognized.

"The report on the Enforcement of the Prohibition Laws of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, dated Jan. 7, 1931, includes this statement with reference to the personnel of the Bureau of Prohibition: 'Since the extension of the civil service laws over it, there has been continued improvement in organization and effort for enforcement, which is reflected in the attitude of greater confidence in the prohibition agents on the part of United States attorneys and judges.'"

Gains In Manufacturing Reported for Week-End

FURTHER moderate gains in manufacturing industries and in building activity are reported in this week-end's business reviews. Automobile output is running a little ahead of predictions, latest reports show. Large cement plants have increased operations.

The gains in building are most pronounced at New York and some points in the Southwest, measured by value of building permits issued. They are reflected also in increased orders for lumber.

Landesco Finds Setting of Rare Beauty in Marble Walls of Emory University

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 14—A most interesting diagnosis of the struggle going forward in the southland between traditional culture and the modern civilization of industrialism was given in an interview by Dr. John Landesco, noted criminologist of Chicago, here, one of the outstanding speakers at the Institute of Citizenship at Emory University.

"On the main street in Atlanta—Peachtree—one is impressed with the fact that it scarcely seems southern. Names of well-known New York and Chicago stores confront one, but one feels quickly that this is superimposed, for on leaving this street, or with the privilege of entering the homes here, one quickly enters the southland," Dr. Landesco stated.

"In my brief stay of a few days, in which I have been so busily occupied with the duties which brought me here, that I have had little time to study your city, I am yet aware of a conflict which is in progress between what Oswald Spängler, the German author, in his notable book, 'The Decline of the West,' referring, of course, to the western peoples, has depicted as the conflict between culture and civilization—by civilization meaning this highly mechanized age.

"This conflict is going on elsewhere, and is not peculiar to this section, but it has invaded it. Were it not a conflict the southerner aware of his beautiful tradition and culture would not be so on the alert to protect it in the face of what he conceives to be an encroaching and destructive force.

"On the other hand the industrialist feels that section needs wealth and prosperity. Neither contingent will hold no brief for either. We cannot stop the march of events, but I feel the conflict."

Commenting on the Institute of Citizenship, Dr. Landesco spoke in praise of the work being done by Dr. Cullen B. Gosnell, director of the institute. "He is a political scientist of note who is particularly interested in bringing to these institutes a discussion of the South's own problems. Outside problems such as those in Chicago, he also likes to bring up for consideration. To know them offers opportunity of preventing such conditions before they can become apparent here. In this way Chicago, for instance, can serve as a clinic for Atlanta and other places fast growing into problems of large cities."

Dr. Landesco described with enthusiasm the beauty of the Emory College campus with its marble buildings. "It is the only university in the country which has all of its buildings made of marble, and it is interesting that this particularly lovely marble is Georgia's own.

"There are some gems that I shall carry in my memory from my few days' sojourn in Georgia; one was a round table discussion in the chapel. Such occasions usually gather from 12 to 15 persons, but the beautiful little building was filled to overflowing. Here were all of these people gathered for serious discussion of serious problems in this little chapel on the hills of the rolling campus, where one is surrounded by groves of pines and other native trees."

Mrs. Landesco was Miss Louise Carter, whose people were from Texas, Alabama and Virginia. Dr. Landesco is a native of Rumania, and spoke with feeling of his little home in the Carpathian Mountains.

British Guiana Plans Hinterland Railway

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Trinidad, B. W. I.

THE scheme for a hinterland railway in British Guiana, which has 89,189 square miles of fertile uncultivated land, has been revived by Sir Edward Denham, new Governor of the colony, according to Edward C. Buck of Trinidad, former Director of Public Works in British Guiana, who prepared the railway scheme in 1917.

The building of the railway would provide considerable employment for labor from the West Indian islands. The British Guiana hinterland claims to have the world's loftiest waterfall, called Kaietur, which is 741 feet high, or nearly five times as lofty as Niagara. The hydroelectric possibilities are vast and there are also wide savannahs on which cattle may be reared with success, as well as prospects for gold and diamond mining.

Amended Billboard Measure Proposed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 14—Outdoor advertising in New Hampshire, abolishment of which was provided in a drastic bill introduced in the Legislature, apparently gets a new lease of life through an amended bill suggested by Frederick A. Gardner, in charge of publicity in the State Highway Department.

The bill which would in effect abolish nearly every type of roadside advertising in the State was introduced into the Legislature early in the present session. Its provisions would in effect have given the State Highway Department almost exclusive jurisdiction in the matter of what advertising should be shown, and how, when, where and by whom to be placed.

The amended bill, said to be satisfactory to the outdoor advertising interests, is nearly ready to be reported out of committee, and seems likely of favorable consideration when it is presented to the Legislature next week.

Regulatory measures proposed by Mr. Gardner would give much of the authority as to the placing of outdoor signs to the State Highway Department, insuring as he says, not only uniformity as to distance from the State's trunk lines but a real departure from former advertising methods such as have been in effect for several years.

GRAIN EXCHANGE ELECTS OFFICERS

Louis W. De Pass, secretary of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange has been reappointed by the new directors of that organization, in the first meeting since the election. Frank W. Wise has been named treasurer for another year. The directors also appointed 15 committees for the year; three trustees of the permanent fund, three real estate trustees and two representatives of the directors to serve on the governing board of the Boston Curb Exchange. The latter are: Paul T. Rothwell and Fred S. Colby.

YALE STUDENTS TO VISIT HARVARD

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 14 (AP)—Eight Yale students will visit Cambridge as guests of the Harvard Student Council Sunday to make a study of the proposed house plan as now in effect there and to prepare for its institution at Yale.

Under the house plan, which Yale expects to inaugurate in two years, students will be quartered in the dormitories with other students of higher or lower classes.

GENERAL EDWARDS HAS PASSED ON

After completing a notable record as an administrative and line officer in the United States Army for 35 year, Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, who passed on at his home in Westwood this morning, topped it off with brilliant service as a division commander in the World War.

He organized and trained the 26th division, made up of New England National Guard troops, and then went to France at the head of the division. From February to October, 1918, he led his division in some of the most important engagements of that period of the war, only to be relieved of his command and returned to the United States.

General Edwards was a native of Cleveland, O., a descendant of the Jonathan Edwards family of New England. He was graduated at West Point in 1883, and was promoted through the grades to brigadier-general, which rank he attained in 1906. He received temporary promotion to major-general in 1917, was demoted to his regular rank after the World War and then given permanent rank as a major-general in 1921.

Italy Denies Responsibility in Navy Issue

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME, Feb. 14—The activities in Paris of Robert L. Craigie of the British Foreign Office, who is attempting to secure the paving of the way for a Franco-Italian agreement on programs of naval construction, continue to be followed here with intense interest.

At the same time Italian circles are bitterly disappointed at the attitude of the French press blaming Italy for the deadlock, and comments in the Fascist newspapers leave the impression that the outcome of the present naval talks in Paris will be negative.

It is recalled that when Mr. Craigie left Rome in December, last, after fully discussing the naval problem with Italian experts, he took away with him various statistics and declarations which showed, without any possible doubt, Italy's sincere desire to reach an understanding with France. Astonishment is therefore expressed at the French move to throw upon Italy the responsibility of an eventual breakdown of the naval conversations.

In an obviously inspired article, the Giornale d'Italia declares that French armaments and the policy that stimulates them spring from the definite French determination to retain its present superiority, and asserts that they "have no relation, either direct or indirect with armaments and the policy of Italy, which is compelled to follow them owing to the elementary necessities of self-defense. But Italy," adds the newspaper, "is always ready to apply Mussolini's formula and reduce its armaments to any figures, however low, provided that they are not surpassed by any other continental power."

While it is regretted that France should find it impossible to reduce its naval program it is pointed out that such an attitude at the eve of the disarmament conference belies in advance any hopes of limitation or reduction in armaments.

IBANEZ RESTRICTS INVESTMENT TRADE

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 12 (AP)—The first law promulgated by President Ibanez, under his new authorization of supreme governmental powers, prohibits the buying or selling of stocks or bonds on the installment plan.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Ralph G. Mackemer, Peoria, Ill.
Ellen M. Stilling, Omaha, Neb.
Minerva T. Morris, Brighton, Mass.
Mary M. Thorpe, Brighton, Mass.
Grace C. MacLeod, Milo, Me.
R. A. Koerner, Terre Haute, Ind.
Mrs. A. Isabel Walton, Lewiston, Me.
Mrs. Effie J. Stone, Auburn, Me.
Rufus H. Stone, Auburn, Me.
John Lindsell, London, Eng.
Mrs. Frances H. Seese, Massillon, O.
Mrs. Gracia M. Hart, West Hartford, Conn.

MAINE MOTOR INCOME GROWS

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 14 (AP)—An income of $203,169.42 in motor vehicle registration in January, over total receipts received in January, 1930, was indicated by a statement issued yesterday by Secretary of State Edgar C. Smith. Total receipts for January, 1931, were $1,400,493.81.

Poetry Series for Boston Students Opens With Amy Lowell as Topic

The vigorous originality of Amy Lowell's poetic imagery cast its spell over 100 selected students of Boston schools and held them in their seats for nearly an hour yesterday, when Robert Hillyer, of the English Department at Harvard and himself no mean poet, initiated a program of five lectures by contemporary poets in the Amy Lowell Memorial Poetry Series.

The meeting, arranged by Miss Bertha E. Mahoney, director of the Bookshop for Boys and Girls, was held in Perkins Hall at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union in Boston. The attendance consisted largely of young people of high school age, who, in the opinion of their teachers, showed genuine interest and regard for poetry.

That the audience was well selected was obvious from the attention shown, but the paucity of young men in the gathering made one wonder what was happening to the virile thought of old New England which formerly produced so many male poets.

Mr. Hillyer paid a tribute to Miss Lowell's contribution to the poetry of today through injecting new words, new terms, and new adaptations of old forms. He declared that she was one of the greatest influences in bringing back the "flash" in poetry; and, though her background of culture and interests was world-wide, he said, her verse, even when in Oriental dress, persisted in revealing the hardy flavor of New England.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hillyer's remarks he introduced Mrs. Harold Russell, for many years a companion of the poetess, who threw new illumination on some of Miss Lowell's lines by her reading. The next meeting, Feb. 27, will be addressed by Joseph Auslander.

Music

Bach Festival Programs

The B minor Mass, the Magnificat, two Brandenburg Concerti and several Cantatas are among the works to be performed during the Bach Festival, which will mark the culmination of the celebration of the fiftieth year of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The festival will continue daily from March 24 to 29.

The memory of Henry L. Higginson will be especially honored. The second evening (March 25) is dedicated to the orchestra's founder and sole sustainer through 37 years. Bliss Perry, who was Major Higginson's biographer and close friend, will give an address. Chamber music of Bach will be played.

Dr. Serge Koussevitzky announces Bach's Mass in B minor to open the festival on Tuesday (March 24), and to be repeated to close it on the Sunday following. The Magnificat will be performed on March 26, the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society combining with the orchestra for both works. Four Cantatas (Nos. 4, 20, 80, 85) are to be given on March 27 and 28 by the Bach Cantata Club. The vocal quartet in the choral scores will consist of Amy Evans, soprano; Margaret Matzenauer, mezzo-soprano; Richard Crooks, tenor, and Fraser Gange, baritone.

Orchestral works will include two Brandenburg Concerti (Nos. 2 and 5), and the Suites Nos. 1 and 3. The Concerto for two violins will be played by Richard Burgin and Julius Theodorowicz. Alexander Borovsky will play the Piano Concerto in D minor, and also preludes and fugues from the "Well-tempered Clavichord." Mme. Patorni-Casadésus of the "Société des Instruments Anciens" will play a group of pieces on the harpsichord. Organ numbers will be played by Wallace Goodrich, director of the New England Conservatory, and formerly organist with this orchestra. The Festival is now being subscribed by means of the automatic subscription board at Symphony Hall.

SUPPLYING PRODUCE TO CHAINS PROPOSED

A plan fostered by Dr. A. W. Gilbert, Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture, whereby farmers and market gardeners of the State may supply produce to chain stores, was discussed yesterday at a meeting of members of the Boston Market Gardeners' Association and representatives of the large "chains."

The latter declared that they were willing and glad to buy local-grown produce, but the problem seemed to be for the local growers to supply it in large quantities. Future conferences will aim to solve this problem.

Fair Competition Asked by Railroads

Equality of regulation is all the railroads ask in their competition with motor transportation, Arthur P. Russell, vice-president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, told Knights Templars at a luncheon yesterday.

Defending the railroads as performing a public service that no other agency can fully assume, Mr. Russell asked that motor competition, now rivals of great strength and carrying capacity, pay their proportionate share of taxes.

"Railroads are fixed to definite rights-of-way which they pay for in heavy taxes," he declared. "Our rates are fixed by commissions. Our taxes are constantly increasing while our sources of revenue are being depleted. All the railroads ask is that the terms of competition under which they contend against their unregulated competitors, shall be fair."

BOSTON GIRL WINS STUDY IN GERMANY

This year's $500 scholarship offered by the German Club of the Boston University college of practical arts and letters, for a year's study in Germany, has been awarded to Gertrude E. Mahn of Jamaica Plain, according to an announcement by Prof. Josephine P. Haskell, faculty sponsor of the club.

Miss Mahn has maintained an average of 93.47 during her 3½ years of advanced German, an unusually high average for a college language course. The scholarship winner expects to begin her study abroad immediately after her graduation in June. According to her present plans, she expects to study at Heidelberg University and to travel in Germany for a year.

WAR-TIME BRITISH OFFICIAL PASSES ON

LONDON, Feb. 14 (AP)—Sir Lamington Worthington Evans, Bart., Secretary of State for War in two consecutive Cabinets, passed on today.

During the World War he was attached successively to the Foreign Office, the Ministry of Munitions, and the Ministry of Blockade and, in 1918, was made Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs. He was Minister of Pensions in 1918-19, and Minister without Portfolio in 1920-21. He was made a Baronet in 1916.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD EARNINGS

Southern Railway 1930 net is equal after preferred dividends to $4.72 a share on 1,298,200 common shares, compared with $11.65 in 1929.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Square and Compass Club: Musical program, by Atlantic National Bank Band; auditorium, 8.

Simmons Alumnæ Association: Banquet and entertainment, Simmons College.

Mechanics Building: Last night, New England Sportsmen's and Motor Boat Show, until 10:30.

Harvard University: Motion picture, "The Adventures of Prince Achmed," auspices Division of Fine Arts and Cambridge School of Drama; Fogg Art Museum, 8:30.

West Roxbury Community: Play, "Captain Kidd Jr.," presented by Roxbury Latin School, School Hall, 8.

Theaters

Shubert—"Nina Rosa." 8:30.
Copley—"See Naples and Die." 8:20.
Fine Arts Theater—"Sous les Touts de Paris," (film), 1 p. m.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:30.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Sunday musicale, Library, 4.

Harvard University: Lecture, auspices Graduate Schools Society, Phillips Brooks House Association; "The Ministry as a Vocation," by Dean Roscoe Pound; Phillips Brooks House, 4.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Concert by Harry H. Schrde, baritone; 4.

Cambridge Museum for Children: Lecture, "The Round-Up," by Dr. Kirk Bryan, Harvard; 5 Jarvis Street, Cambridge, 3.

Boston Young Men's Hebrew Association: Address, "Red Letter Days on a World Tour," by Kirby Page, world traveler and editor, "The World Tomorrow"; concert, the Dixie Jubilee Quartet; Gymnasium, Humboldt Avenue and Seaver Street, Roxbury, 8:30.

Children's Museum of Boston: Illustrated talk, "The Life History of the Common Tern," by Charles B. Floyd, treasurer, Federation of Bird Clubs of New England; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3.

Boston Public Library: Reading, "The Twilight Hour of Yang Kuei Fei," by A. E. Granthan; Susan Bartlett; Lecture Hall, Boylston Street, 3:30.

Boston City Club: Concert by Boston String Players Club; Florence A. Nickerson, harpist; Edith Lang, organist; auditorium, 14 Somerset Street, 3:30.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Sunday morning splash, natatorium, 9. Meeting, Caspy Club, Vialle Room, 3:45.

Music

Repertory Theater—Povla Frijsh, soprano, 3:30.

Boston Art Club—Boston Flute Player's Club, 3:30.

EVENTS MONDAY

West Roxbury Community: Meeting, Tourist Club, home of Miss Florence W. Davis, 218 Park Street, 3.

New England Women's Club: Lecture, "Color and Tone," illustrated by picture and music, by the Vintons, father and son, Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology: First in series of illustrated lecture on "The History of the Art of Building," by Thomas F. McSweeney, auspices department of building and construction, M. I. T.; Room 1-134, Institute, 10.

Concerts to Come

Saturday evening, Feb. 14, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 15, in the Repertory Theater, a concert by Povla Frijsh, soprano.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 15, at the Boston Art Club, a concert by the Boston Flute Players' Club.

Sunday evening, Feb. 15, at the Repertory Theater, a concert by Guy Maier and Lee Pattison, pianists.

Monday evening, Feb. 16, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Tuesday evening, Feb. 17, at the Chromatic Club, a concert by Arthur Baecht, violinist.

Tuesday evening, Feb. 17, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Marion Kingsbury, soprano.

Wednesday morning, Feb. 18, at the Hotel Statler, a concert by Maria Jeritza, soprano.

Friday afternoon, Feb. 20, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday morning, Feb. 21, in Jordan Hall, a children's concert, Ernest Schelling, conductor.

Saturday evening, Feb. 21, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 22, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Florence Austral, soprano.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 22, in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 24, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Wednesday evening, Feb. 25, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Rudolph Ganz, pianist.

Wednesday evening, Feb. 25, in Brown Hall, a concert by Joseph Malkin, violoncellist, and J. M. Sanromá, pianist.

Wednesday evening, Feb. 25, in Steinert Hall, a concert by Carmen Reggio, contralto.

Thursday evening, Feb. 26, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Maxim Karolik, tenor.

Thursday evening, Feb. 26, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Clarence Knudson, violinist, and Maude Erickson, soprano.

Friday afternoon, Feb. 27, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Friday evening, Feb. 27, at the Boston Opera House, a dance recital by Ruth St. Denis and Ted Shawn.

Saturday morning, Feb. 28, at the Repertory Theater, a concert by Dorothy Gordon.

Saturday afternoon, Feb. 28, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Gertrude Ehrhart, soprano.

Saturday evening, Feb. 28, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Weekdays from 9 to 4:30, except Mondays, when the Museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Eighteenth century French designs; medals from the fifteenth to the twentieth century; blot prints by Alexander Cozens. New Kingdom Room reopened. Paintings by Joseph Lindon Smith. Exhibit by Patriek Gavin at the Museum School Gallery, through Feb. 14.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Special exhibitions; etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28. Paintings of the Naumberg Bequest. Nineteenth century water colors. Old Master drawings. Objects excavated at Ur by the joint expedition of the British Museum and the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania; through Feb. 14.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays. Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

The Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open 9 to 5 daily and holidays; 1:30 to 5 on Sundays. Take Jamaica car to Moraine Street. "February Birthdays," a current exhibit honoring Washington and Lincoln and also Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Thomas A. Edison and Galileo. Of special interest this month is the American History Exhibit, showing manners and customs of the country in early days. Natural History and Ethnology, in permanent exhibits, also Doll Room and "Live Museum."

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 570 Boylston Street—Paintings and portrait drawings of Antarctica by David Paige. Through Feb. 14. Paintings by "Pavel Jerdanovitch."

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Mural decorating and drawings for London theaters by Hugo Rumbold. Through Feb. 14.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Paintings by Harry A. Vincent. Water colors by Julian Peabody.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 138 Newbury Street—Woodcuts by contemporary artists. Through Feb. 14. Game birds by J. D. Knap. Through Feb. 17.

Lamson and Hubbard Gallery, 394 Boylston Street—Water colors by Emil Bistram. Through Feb. 28.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings from "Fine Prints of the Year 1930."

For Other Exhibitions, See Monday's Monitor

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and much colder tonight; Sunday fair and colder; fresh northwesterly winds; minimum temperature tonight about 10 degrees.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy and much colder tonight, with a cold wave in the northwestern portion; Sunday fair and colder.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy and much colder tonight and Sunday.

Maine and New Hampshire: Partly cloudy and much colder tonight and Sunday.

Vermont: Snow flurries and much colder tonight, with a cold wave; Sunday fair and colder.

Atlantic Coast, north of Sandy Hook: strong northwest winds, reaching gale force at times over the southern portion; somewhat overcast tonight, and partly overcast on Sunday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Feb.14	Max. Feb.13		8 a.m. Feb.14	Max. Feb.13
Albany	30	44	Memphis	30	58
Atlantic City	38	46	Miami	68	72
Boston	46	50	Montreal	32	36
Buffalo	13	38	Nantucket	44	46
Calgary	34		New Orleans	52	74
Charleston	56	68	New York	36	54
Chicago	12	34	Philadelphia	38	54
Denver	24	36	Pittsburgh	16	44
Des Moines	14	30	Portland, Me.	38	42
Eastport	40	42	Portland, Ore.	44	56
Galveston	52	68	San Francisco	54	54
Hatteras	58	64	St. Louis	16	40
Helena	18	38	St. Paul	4	12
Jacksonville	60	72	Seattle	42	62
Kansas City	18	38	Tampa	62	78
Los Angeles	58	70	Washington	34	58

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 9:38 p. m., Sunday 9:49 a. m.
Height of tides 7.4 feet, 8.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:44 p. m.

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$270,000 IS SOUGHT FOR MOSQUITO WORK

An appropriation of $270,000, for mosquito control work in Plymouth and Bristol Counties calculated to require 800 unskilled laborers, was requested by Governor Ely yesterday, in a special message to the Legislature. The Governor would have the money taken from current funds and the appropriation made ahead of the general appropriation bill.

Governor Ely said this project was one which he had desired to include in the $1,000,000 emergency fund which he asked for some weeks ago. If the appropriation were made from current funds, Governor Ely said, it would not be necessary to include it in the proposed $1,000,000 fund. He declared that 8000 acres of marshes in the coast towns in Plymouth County and 9000 acres in Bristol County are breeding mosquitoes.

SUBWAY GOLF COURSE PETITION IS GRANTED

The State Department of Public Utilities today approved the petition of the Boston Elevated Railway Company for the use of an area in the Washington Street station lobby of the Dorchester tunnel for a miniature golf course.

In its decision, the department said: "The construction and use of the miniature golf course will involve no material changes in the premises and will not impair the use of the premises for the transportation of passengers, and its use is terminable on order of the department if, in its opinion, at any time the use in any way diminishes or impairs the safety, accommodation, convenience or comfort of the public or conflicts in any way with the better interest of the public."

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MT. HOLYOKE TO GET GRANT OF $375,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Feb. 14—Mount Holyoke College, which contemplates a remodeled campus through the carrying out of plans which call for the construction of five new buildings and the remodeling of three others, will receive a grant of $375,000 from the General Education Board toward the addition to the Williston Memorial Library, Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president, announced here yesterday. The total cost of the addition is estimated at $750,000.

The plans for the extension of the building, built in 1905, call for an addition containing a delivery hall, a recreational and periodical reading room, new studies and seminar rooms, new workrooms for the library staff and new stacks bordered with carrels or stalls for individual students. The removal of partitions in the main reading room will also restore to the great hall, copied from Westminster Hall, London, its original beauty and dignity.

FLOUR FIRM NAMES DIRECTOR

Walter A. Hill, manager of the Boston office of the Acheson Flour Company of Philadelphia, has been made a director and the secretary of that firm. He will continue his duties here, in addition to his new work. T. Marshall Holt, former secretary, has been made president. The firm represents the Midland Flour Mills of Kansas City.

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VARGAS TO PUSH BRAZILIAN ROAD CONSTRUCTION

New Highways Planned From Rio de Janeiro to Hinterland Towns

RIO DE JANEIRO (By U. P.)—Brazilian road and highway construction which gained considerable impetus and advancement during the régime of Dr. Washington Luis, is again attracting concerted attention. The Getulio Vargas Government proposes to drive new highways from this capital city to hinterland towns, as well as adopt adequate measures for the maintenance of existing lines of vehicular transportation.

Road construction in Brazil has been energetically pressed within the last decade as automobiles superseded old-type carts and wagons and the nation adopted the more modern and speedier medium of travel from one city to another. With automobiles appearing in ever-increasing numbers in all sections of Brazil the Federal and State Governments are giving considerable attention to maintenance and construction of roads.

The State of São Paulo is perhaps the most outstanding example of Brazilian advancement in highways for that State possesses the finest roads in this vast nation. One highway which connects with Rio de Janeiro, winds through beautiful tropical country, across rich farm lands and over mountains with an ease of gradient and curves indicative of its scientific planning.

São Paulo has still another highway which is unequaled elsewhere in the world unless that one exception be the Kyber Pass. This highway connects the city of São Paulo with the port city of Santos from whence the greatest amount of Brazilian coffee is shipped.

Although the São Paulo-Santos highway is a tortuous trail with its crammed curves, dizzy heights, and severe grades it is nevertheless one of the most beautiful scenic roads to be found.

Matto Grosso has a road which, started several years ago and now at the point of completion, connects Cuyaba city with the railroad. In the northeastern area near Ceara, Rio Grande do Norte, and Parahyba new motor roads are being constructed with surprising rapidity. Road building is abreast the work on irrigation ditches in that agricultural country and takes as much importance in the state development program. Rio de Janeiro soon will be connected with Bello Horizonte, State of Minas Geraes, by a road extending 600 kilometers about 375 miles.

According to latest figures available at the Automobile Club of Brazil there are 7000 kilometers of first-class roads in Brazil and 47,000 kilometers of second-class roads. These figures are held forth as representing the work of but a comparatively few years, a labor that the Vargas Government hopes to redouble.

Telephone Links Twenty-Five Nations

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—More than $100,000 has been spent by various telephone and cable companies in installing lines and booths at the British Empire Trade Fair Grounds at Palermo, providing for direct service from the exposition to 25 nations.

The International Telephone & Telegraph Company has placed its entire system, national and international, at the disposition of the Wales party. This means that from the time the Princes and their friends reach Chile, they will be within speaking distance of 25 countries, including England, Canada and Australia.

The Union Telephone Company has also offered its services to the party and, in addition, has established a complete automatic exchange at the fair grounds with a capacity of 400 subscribers. The exchange is being erected in a special pavilion near the Plaza Italia entrance to the grounds.

Free service will be extended within the grounds to all visitors, lines having been run from the central exchange to all pavilions and exhibitions. A charge of 10 cents will be made for all who desire to make calls outside the grounds, and the usual rates for long-distance communications. Sound-proof and moisture-proof walls have been constructed in the pavilion to protect the delicate automatic equipment.

They Are Figuring Out Best Way to Ease Tax Burden

Underwood

MEMBERS OF NATIONAL TAX CONFERENCE

Seated, Left to Right—Sam H. Thompson, President, American Farm Bureau Federation; Mrs. W. W. Ramsey, Representing National League of Women Voters; Mrs. Walter Seymour, Representing General Federation of Women's Clubs. Standing, Left to Right—Edward A. O'Neil, Vice-President, American Farm Bureau Federation; Arthur J. Lacy, Chairman, Property Owners' Division, National Real Estate Board; Melvin H. Soules, Tax Committee, American Bankers' Association; M. S. Winder, Executive Secretary, American Farm Bureau Federation, and Dr. Eric Englund, Department of Agriculture, Rural Finance Specialist.

CERRO ADVISES MORATORIUM FOR PERUVIAN DEBTS

Step Declared Essential If Nation Is to Recover Stability

LIMA, Peru, Feb. 14 (By U. P.)—Lieut.-Col. Luis M. Sanchez Cerro, head of the Revolutionary Junta governing Peru, believes that Peruvians wish him to continue his administration of the country as constitutional president, he declared here in answer to a series of questions submitted to him by the United Press.

The Peruvian Government will ask a moratorium on the country's foreign debts as soon as the financial mission of Prof. E. W. Kemmerer, American expert, renders its report, the chief executive revealed.

"The reconstruction work to which I have dedicated myself since assuming the presidency of the Junta (last August)," Lieut.-Col. Sanchez Cerro stated, "has resulted in a spontaneous and unanimous solicitation by the people that I occupy the office of constitutional president for the period beginning July 28. Conscious of my duty as a citizen I will act in accordance with the national desire."

Presidential elections have been set for July 28, the successful candidate to take office for a five-year term. No candidate has yet appeared to oppose the election of Lieut.-Col. Sanchez Cerro, who was the leader of the Arequipa revolt last August which overthrew the 11-year régime of President Augusto B. Leguia.

The lieutenant-colonel expressed confidence that he would succeed in restoring Peru to normalcy once more "I am reconstructing the country and am pursuing with all force its moral regeneration," he declared. "I have made it my religion to combat evil and have the sure conviction that I will meet with success."

Asked regarding the proposed moratorium on service of Peru's $100,000,000 foreign debt, Lieut-Col. Sanchez Cerro replied: "As soon as the Kemmerer commission has finished the advisory task now under way the Government will ask a moratorium. I can assure you that Peru, once recovered, will carry out her obligations.

"I believe that a moratorium not only would have an immediately beneficial effect but is absolutely necessary in order to assure the country's passing through the present obstacles."

Regarding financial questions now facing the government, Lieut.-Col. Sanchez Cerro declared that he regarded a reduction in public expenditures as indispensable, although he is opposed to salary reductions. "Economies should enable us to construct public works of a reproductive character in accordance with the plans of a recently appointed special commission," the Government head declared.

Campaign Funds Charge Is Denied

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—Charges by John J. Blaine (R.), Senator from Wisconsin and chairman of a special Senate investigation committee of post-office leases that lessors had contributed $1,250,000 to the Republican presidential campaigns in recent years were vigorously denied by Joseph R. Nutt, treasurer of the Republican National Committee, in a statement today.

Mr. Nutt asserted that only one contribution had been received from post-office lessors during the time he has been treasurer. The contribution was for $200 he declared.

"As treasurer of the Republican National Committee, I take serious exception to this statement that post-office lessors contributed $1,250,000 to the Coolidge and Hoover campaigns," Mr. Nutt said. "This charge is utterly false and entirely inexcusable."

TAX ON INCOMES IS THOUGHT BEST FOR INDIVIDUAL

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Feb. 12—Whatever kind of taxation can be established to inculcate in every citizen an individual "tax consciousness" by obligating him to assume a direct responsibility toward his Government is the kind of taxation the country needs, according to Dr. Eric Englund, economist of the bureau of agricultural economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. This was Dr. Englund's recommendation to the national tax conference held here, Feb. 5 and 6.

By "tax consciousness," Dr. Englund explained in an interview, he means a "constructive interest in the affairs of government, and not merely a critical attitude toward the rising rate of taxation." If every citizen had a certain amount of taxation to bear in proportion to his individual ability, Dr. Englund holds, he would have a more active interest in the way public funds are raised and employed.

Dr. Englund said the best approach to such a distribution of the tax burden was probably by adoption of a universal state income tax similar to the income tax now in force in certain of the states, which ranges from 1 to 6 per cent. Then, he said, when such a tax is collected from every citizen in proportion to his ability to pay, it will be possible to reduce the general property tax, which is one of the objectives set by the tax conference.

"With the changes which have been occurring in our economic life," Dr. Englund said, "tangible property has become less and less a measure of the taxpaying ability of individuals, yet in the year 1922 nearly 80 per cent of all state and local taxes were paid by real estate."

At the same time, he said, the benefits of government have accrued to each individual citizen, and there is no reason why each should not bear his share of the burden. Dr. Englund pointed out that the rapid rise in taxation was not attributable solely to higher "cost of government," but by greater responsibilities put on the various governments from year to year.

"For instance," he said, "about 60 per cent of the increase in public expenditures during the last decade can be accounted for by improved schools and highways. Greater demands are also being made on governments in the way of sanitation, public health work, and other fields as the result of improvement in our standard of living."

UNIVERSITY GETS $30,000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO—Gifts totaling in excess of $30,000 were reported to the regents of the University of California by Robert G. Sproul, president of the institution, at the monthly meeting of the regents held here on Feb. 10.

All Scotland Pays Tribute to Burns; Sir Harry Lauder Speaks at Festival

Poet's Interest in Common Things Endeared Him, Glasgow Speaker Said

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW — Tributes paid by Burns Clubs to Scotland's national bard were as enthusiastic as ever this year, showing that the memory of Burns continues to live in the hearts of Scotsmen and Scotswomen all over the world.

"One reason why Burns won an immediate place in human hearts," said the Rev. Adam W. Burnet, speaking at the annual dinner of the Glasgow Haggis Club, "was because of the interest he took in common things. The very ordinary sights around him supplied the grist for his mill. He also did a great service to the vernacular of Scotland. His native doric gave him a vocabulary that would always appeal to the ears of Scotsmen for its vigor and expressiveness, and he in turn gave it immortality because he used it in his common themes."

While they could name scores of poets whom they admired and reverenced, there was none whom they loved as much as Burns, said Dr. Peter Stewart when he addressed the members of the Mauchline Burns Club in Poosie Nansie's.

A tribute to the gift which Burns possessed of being able to interpret his day and generation to future generations was paid by Maj. Walter Elliot, M.P., when he proposed "The Immortal Memory" at the Burns dinner of the Primrose Burns Club in Glasgow.

Letter From Shaw

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IRVINE, Scot.—An interesting letter written by George Bernard Shaw in June, 1908, was read at the Irvine Burns Club. It ran as follows:

"I am much obliged to the Irvine Burns Club for the honor it has done me in admitting me as an honorary member. I don't know how you had divined that I am a bit of a Burnsite, for I have never, as far as I can recollect, made any public allusion to Burns; but it is a fact that I read a good deal of Burns in my youth, and found that the taste for him was born in me."

Builder of a Nation's Song, Declared Sir Harry at Portobello Club

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH, Scot.—"Burns built something lasting—a nation's song," said Sir Harry Lauder when proposing "The Immortal Memory" at the festival of the Portobello Burns Club, Jan. 26. Sir Harry, who mingled music with his oratory, said it was a great gift to interest a nation in poetry. Burns could subordinate every subject and idea to his purpose. When Sir Harry referred to "O' a' the airts," he sang it, and later he made the company join in a new song of his own—a real Lauder ditty with a refrain.

Burns, he said, was a builder of song—a song that lives and grows. He built a wall around him of love and respect, and after 100 years, men all over the world in high and honored stations, of life, plow the channels of learning that they may say something new and endearing in honor of the Bard of Humanity, that his name may never be allowed to fade.

"It is a great gift," said Sir Harry "to be able to interest a nation in poetry. Burns's poetry is a great gain to our most modern civilization. His purpose is a powerful item in service to humanity that unlocks the doors of our hearts. His lens of thought was true—his camera never lies—when Burns speaks he speaks for you and me. We cannot express what he said, but when he has said it we recognize it as the wisdom of a soul sent to teach us that we might stop, look and listen, and 'see oorsels as ithers see us.'"

Burns Federation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GREENOCK, Scot.—Speaking at the 129th annual celebration of the Greenock Burns Club, which is the mother club of Burns societies, Sir Joseph Dobbie declared that the Burns Federation was the one association which stimulated and assisted in the publication of authentic records and data concerning the poet, and which was actively engaged in research work to make clear every obscure point.

Archæologists Unearth 4000-Year-Old Chapel Dedicated to Pa-Sag at Ur

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11—A small chapel undisturbed for nearly 4000 years has just been unearthed by the University of Pennsylvania Museum, British Museum archæological expedition to Ur of the Chaldees, it is announced by Horace H. F. Jayne, director of the University Museum, here.

The chapel was dedicated to a little-known deity, Pa-Sag, called "the protector of desert paths." So little change had time wrought on the site that the imprint of a half-open door was found, a silent witness to the presence of the last worshipers at this little wayside shrine.

"It is a small, humble place, with a single room into which opened a tiny sanctuary," C. Leonard Woolley, field director of the expedition, writes. "In the sanctuary niche stood a white limestone statue of the goddess Pa-Sag, which had been broken and mended in antiquity with bitumen.

"In front of the door was a limestone pillar with a cupped top and with sides crudely decorated with figures of men and birds, while in the main room was found a larger limestone statue of the goddess, fallen to the ground and with the head broken off. This statue shows to perfection the flounced dress of the period, and on the head is represented the gold ribbon headdress, such as the expedition found in the much earlier graves of the Royal Cemetery at Ur.

"Various votive objects lay about and the skull of a buffalo apparently had adorned the wall. In the street outside was found a terra cotta relief, two feet high, of the bull-footed demon that was the regular guardian of the door. The whole building is surprisingly complete, undisturbed since the day when it was last used 4000 years ago.

"The work of clearing the royal tombs, of Ur, whose discovery was announced a few months ago, is still going on," Mr. Woolley explains. "The royal burial place, which was built by King Dungi in about 2250 B. C. and added to by his son Bur-Sin, is the finest building that we have yet discovered at Ur, as fine in its way as the Ziggurat which Dungi and his father Ur-Engur built.

"The Ziggurat towers above the ruins of the city, while the walls of the royal burial place, which are nine feet thick and splendidly built with bitumen used for mortar, seldom stand now as much as 10 feet above the floor level."

Banking Expert Arrives in Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 14 (By U.P.)—Sir Otto Niemeyer, of the Bank of England, arrived today to study financial conditions in Brazil at the request of the Government. "I feel most honored at having been asked by the Brazilian Government to consult with them regarding financial measures they propose to take," he told reporters.

Sir Otto refused to discuss the coffee question and said he had just returned from Australia whose financial equilibrium is almost similar to Brazil; Australia depending on wool, as Brazil depends on coffee.

"Chile seems to be in the best condition financially of all South American countries," he stated, explaining that he had performed financial mission to Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Greece.

Mexican Students Hop on Sideburns and Spats

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 13 (AP)—Students of the National University, who go bareheaded, wear sideburns or spats or carry canes hereafter will be subjected to special penalties decreed by a committee which has been appointed for the purpose. The committee was named at a meeting of the students' syndicate, representing a majority of the students.

The ban against spats, sideburns and canes was declared on the grounds that the students should devote their thoughts to more serious things, while the prohibition of bareheadedness was decided because the students considered going hatless an imitation of a habit prevalent in the United States.

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RADIO AVIATION

Chevalier of the Legions

A Gay Smile Makes the Whole World Kin

By JANET MABIE

IN ANOTHER age Chevalier would unquestionably have made an excellent flaneur. A strolling player. A gay fellow. One born to be gay, and to laugh, and to make others laugh, and to sing, and to charm people, in sunlight and in rain, in good times and indifferent. He would have worn a tattered costume of bright silks, and a cone-shaped hat, and still streets would suddenly have taken on life and warmth and gayety because, at their far end, he had come around a corner to sing.

But in these complicated times Chevalier's costume is neat dress black, or it is dark blue, and a sailor hat of straw, and a pair of brown shoes, much polished and obviously of stupendous comfort. And Chevalier's visits to your house and mine must be made by radio.

Chevalier resembles André Maurois, the eminent French writer, in at least one particular. Both love the radio. Maurois, indeed and curiously enough, is attracted and pleased by all the noiser aspects of the so-called machine age, which is a surprise, considering that writers are supposed to yearn for caves of quiet.

You may say "Ah, but yes; why should Chevalier not like the radio; think of the money he makes by singing over it, and telling his stories on it to millions of people, a larger audience than ever he could have in the music halls."

One Thing at a Time

I expect Chevalier is being paid vast sums for the 26 broadcasts he has just started on Sunday evenings. I do not hear he offered to do the work for nothing. But he likes the idea of being carried by air into people's homes. He feels himself possessed of a magic carpet. To him there are other things in the world beside money. "I can only wear one suit of clothes. I can only ride one automobile. At a time. Bien; I will not spend my time wishing for three automobiles and three suits of clothes. I will enjoy one of each, be thankful I have them, and look about me to see where I may give others pleasure and enjoy myself."

I heard a man say: "Chevalier hasn't let life do things to him." By that, I took it, he meant Chevalier has not always been at the top. Indeed he has been there a very little time, as such things are counted. And the long grind up the hill didn't impair his gayety, didn't spoil him for looking off over the valley, when he had reached the top of the hill.

In Chevalier's first job he earned 72 cents a week. It is true he was only a little boy. Eleven years old or perhaps a little more. You can look at Chevalier and see, beyond his grins; beyond the straightforward clarity of his eyes, beyond the shrugs intended to dispose of the hardship a weekly wage of 72 cents implies, that, even now, he can remember the fun he extracted from a situation in which anyone must be richly endowed with gayety not to find overwhelmingly disappointing.

"I Would Have Learn' "

A little sweeping curve of his capable hands, the lift of an eyebrow, the mobility of his lips as he tells how badly he did at the job, and you have gone back from the man of success and substance, with a vast following, to the complete and breathing picture of a little boy who was at pains to encourage a proud and dignified old carpenter that he was not such a bad carpenter's helper as one would think. For the 72 cents was for helping a carpenter in his shop.

"I would have learn'," Chevalier will assure you and then, with a great laugh and a shrug to put a period to that little interval, "But the carpenter, he could not see that. So I am dismiss' an' I go out to hunt another-rr-rr job."

Chevalier had many jobs, one after the other, in speedy succession. He went whistling after them and as soon as his employers found him inadequate, he went whistling after new ones.

And who, of us all, has not had a compensating dream for such times? With Jason it was a Golden Fleece. With Chevalier it was to be an actor in a theater.

"Oh I wanted to be an actor." Chevalier makes you see him, a young boy, in unsuitable clothes, with a determination to be an actor that grandly transcended the difficulties which would have been so obvious to anyone else. You can see him eeling his way into stage doors, and being cast out by seasoned old stagedoor men, and smiling and ducking back in again at the first opportunity. He must have had a disarming smile. He has it now, though he has no need of it any longer.

An Acrobatic Doorway

He felt sure the way to enter the enchanted land of acting was by way of acrobatics. He watched acrobats diligently; he beguiled the time doing some of their simpler tricks. One day he got a nice long fall and Mama Chevalier said, "Maurice, that will be all. You will now take up a respectable occupation and forget the theater."

That seemed conclusive. Very well. But one could sing in the theater. Having, on occasion, a need to eat, Maurice took apprenticeship to an electrician. His employer felt he lacked something to make him truly an electrician one could be proud of. They parted, with polite, regretful compliments . . . A printing office was next. Maurice could set type. He could also pi it, so it turned out.

Then there was a gentleman who had orders for the painting of many dolls' faces. Maurice seized the opportunity. Curious; he did not seem to be a painter of dolls' faces, to the manner born.

"Ah well, when one thing flies out the window does not another fly straight in, if you have the eyes to see it?" A job as nail-maker flew in. Maurice had eyes to see it. Only to learn, quite soon that, between him and nails, there was really no great sympathy.

Chevalier had been learning to do little airy songs and imitations. He went to the manager of a café which was called "The Three Lions." "I am, m'sieur, a most successful café entertainer. I have been having a little 'oliday. I return now to my love, which is the singing of songs in cafés. I think your café the most beautiful café I have ever seen. I should like to do myself the pleasure to sing in it."

The manager eyed him narrowly but he said, as one who deprecates a question as a mere formality, "Where has your success been, m'sieur?" A wave of the Chevalier hand described limitless fields . . . The manager's wife broke in; "We must have an audition." Chevalier should have flown out the door. He had never sung much, and never to a piano accompaniment. The audition was not happy. Chevalier, going homeward, shrugged, laughed, told himself "Well, suppose I have been a failure. Everyone experiences that once in a while." And soon, for three francs an evening, sure enough, he was singing at the Casino des Tourelles four evenings a week. And doing imitations of popular stars. He went to see Mistinguette, the dancer, having scrubbed his face extra hard. "You will go far and succeed, with that face," she prophesied.

There is a lot more. War service in France. Internment in a German prison camp. Chevalier "imitating" a Red Cross worker, "imitating" an escapement over the border and back to France. A military cross from the Republic for that. . . .

I cannot agree with you that Chevalier is handsome. He has a flair for the stage; he is personable; he has an irresistible talent for pantomime, beyond mere praise. An ability to imitate people and something more; an ability to let others, good-humoredly, see themselves as they are seen.

While he talked Chevalier made me think of a man who works with vast swiftness on white paper with colored chalks. A little of this color; a broad sweep of that; a mere speck of some other color; a great band of another. Fine lines here, great free lines there. A word; a shrug; the lift of an eyebrow or a shoulder; a swagger; a little thread of plaintiveness . . . A great hearty laugh, a little wheedling sign . . . A respectable clown, dwelling in a castle of gayety, leaning out of the windows to sing a fragment of song to the passer-by on the dull and dusty road below. . . .

I have heard a phrase somewhere, though it is not a very good phrase and always is used to mean more than it possibly could. "Life is an oyster to be opened."

The thing that interests me about Chevalier is that he seems to have come across some pearls.

MAURICE CHEVALIER

Speaking From New York

Receivers and Whiteman

SILENCE has fled this house. Our receiver has returned, bearing a repair tag with these mysterious entries: choke and condenser, double by-pass, single by-pass, new volume control, 1 tube N. G. With a fresh tube substituted for the N. G., the old stand-by is good for another hundred years of reviewing. This model was brought out more than two years back. The technical expert might call it antiquated.

Scarcely knowing a screen grid from a football gridiron, we should not hesitate to match our radio reproduction with that of a receiver made last week and bought yesterday. Of such sturdy stuff have good receivers been made for some time now. There are refinements, but the enjoyment of good reception so far as our ears catch it does not depend upon a gadget more or less. Programs leave something to be desired, but a good receiver is a good receiver, and in our case continues to be such after more than two years of loyal service. If that be treason to progress, then we have made the most of it, to the extent of a whole paragraph.

* * *

A house without a receiver by no means sets one free from radio. During our recent silent intermission we went conventioning to Chicago with men who, because engaged in the electrical industry, were invited to visit Station WENR and the NBC station in the Merchandise Mart. Duty to customers in mind, we tagged along.

* * *

Over at the Merchandise Mart Paul Whiteman was directing a rehearsal of his "Paint Men's" orchestra. Through three sheets of plate glass we watched from the observatory room. The men were playing undirected; Whiteman was nowhere to be seen. But when the trio of gentlemanly crooners had whispered the jazz chorus into the microphone for the last time, and silence emerged from the speaker behind us, out from a side door strode that copious bulk known as Paul Whiteman. Coatless, vestless, with the brightest lemon-green tie we ever saw, streaking against his light blue shirt, Whiteman began to talk to his men. The microphone shut off, we heard no word; but the effect of those fast moving lips, whose vigorous gestures, those somewhat displeased and suggestive um-tee-ah-ta facial expressions, was as interesting a silent movie as we ever saw. We had to imagine what Whiteman was saying, and we imagined it something like this:

"That was the poorest first half of football you fellows ever played. No coördination, no team play, a lot of individuals striving to be stars—with the other team walking all over you. Where's your college spirit? What about old Alma Mater? What do you suppose I've been coaching you all this time for? As a football team you're as unified in your attack as a jazz band without a leader. You're terrible! . . . Now I'm going back to the sidelines. You go in there and WIN! For gold old Siwash!"

Upon which Whiteman strode out of the studio and the orchestra played the same thing over again We are convinced that it sounded exactly as before. Whether Whiteman thought so we never found out. Our guide had led us to the amplifying room. All the gadgets in it put together were not half so interesting as a single flip of Whiteman's admonishing forefinger.

* * *

That occurred in the largest studio of the NBC lot in the Merchandise Mart. In one corner was a mechanical contraption that seemed to have stepped directly out of the laboratory of Professor Butts of the Collier's Hour. On cumbersome legs stood what appeared to be the gigantic tub of an electric clothes-washing machine, from whose top triangular and ell-shaped boxes projected upward several feet more. The whole complicated mess was painted a flamboyant green, and from its side projected what looked like a volume control knob. It was. For inside the tubby section of this strange apparition, we were told, was a fair-sized electric train, whose noisy circling of the tub's inwards could be played down, and up, and all around this broad land during the Great Northern program. The simulation of an engine and train running full speed is a remarkably lifelike feature of that program. But think of the tons of materials and the hours of designing necessary to compose that contraption!

* * *

In the far wall of this NBC studio in Chicago is an aperture through which, the guide told us, television might be projected some day. And that reminds us that, returning to our revivified receiver in New York we attended first the Roxy Theater, and then a lecture given by Mme. Halidé Edib of Turkey. Roxy's stage show that night was a masterpiece of color and action. When shall television be equipped to bring into our homes such magnificent pictorial effect? And will it ever be able to transmit to us an adequate expression, in more than words, of individuality, such as that which speakers like Mme. Halidé Edib project from the lecture platform so easily?

L. A.

In Fairness to the Famous

Why Rare Pieces for Teething Rings?

By HAROLD HOBSON

LONDON

WHENEVER Englishmen have an especial honor to confer or a particularly pleasing compliment to pay, they always look out for a Scotsman to whom they can give it. This profound national characteristic holds good in the spheres of politics, ecclesiastics, and entertainment.

When the office of Prime Minister fell vacant a year and a half ago, a Scotsman was immediately found to fill it in the person of Ramsay MacDonald; and when the Archbishopric of Canterbury became similarly unoccupied, another Scotsman was found in Cosmo Gordon Lang.

But the B. B. C. has gone one better than the rest of England in this matter. For when it decided that it would be good fun to radiocast the celebrations at the annual dinner held in honor of some famous author, it found, not one Scotsman, but two—Robert Burns and Walter Scott.

There is a dinner given at Lichfield each year in memory of Samuel Johnson. But, of course, the B. B. C. does not radiocast the speeches delivered there. The great doctor was born on the wrong side of the Tweed. And his opinion of Scotsmen was really quite impossible.

As one listened to the radiocast of the proceedings at the celebration of the 172d anniversary of Burns—to the speeches, the comments, the songs, the pianoforte solos, and the recitations—one could not help wondering whether all this ceremony, interesting as it was, and all the formal apparatus of lectures, collected editions, and school lessons, of which it is a part, and by which the poet's reputation is kept at the classical pitch, really do him any good.

Young Woodley, in the play of that name, says that he will never be able to tell whether Gray's "Elegy" is a fine piece of work, because he has had to write it out so many times at school. Most people have heard so much of Shakespeare and Scott and Burns and the rest in connection with examinations, and have been told so often before they were able to judge for themselves that these represent the world's highest literary achievement, that when their own judgment does get to the proper pitch of development they are often incapable of capturing that freshness of approach toward the work of the British classics without which true appreciation of them is impossible.

The consequence is that Shakespeare and Burns and their equals in the republic of letters have enormous reputations, but are comparatively little read. If less official honor were paid to them, and if they ceased to be bores in the schoolroom, it is an interesting question whether they would succeed in hitting the public taste in level-pegging competition with the writers of today.

According to Arnold Bennett and the "Radio Times," Burns at any rate would seem to have a good prospect of making the grade. Mr. Bennett began to read Burns only at a comparatively late period of his career when he was not likely to be much impressed by his reputation, and it is interesting to discover that he found him irresistible.

Similarly, a London evening paper, not noticeably given to concentrating on the serious side of things, recently observed that if Shakespeare were writing today he would be the biggest box-office draw in the world. It is pleasant to think that this would be the case.

Some confirmation of the prophecy is gained from a report that reached England from Australia some time ago. An inhabitant in a desolate part of that Continent wrote to an English publisher asking for a consignment of books. Some months after receiving a very miscellaneous batch, he replied that he did not think much of most of them, but that if Mr. Milton or Mr. Shakespeare had written anything fresh he would be glad to receive it.

Programs Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Caroline Cabot Concert.
5:45 Limerick program.
5:50 Caroline Cabot Concert.
6:00 "Boost Manchester"; talk; orchestra.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 NBC, Uncle Abe and David.
7:15 NBC, "Laws That Safeguard Society."
7:00 WEEI String Ensemble.
7:30 Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
7:45 Jesters Trio.
8:00 NBC, Weber and Fields.
8:15 NBC, Welcome Lewis, Harold Van Emburgh; orchestra.
8:30 Recorded program.
8:45 Marguerite Porter, soprano.
9:00 NBC, Symphony Orchestra; Walter Damrosch, conductor; Floyd Gibbons.
10:00 NBC, Dance program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—"Uncle Bill and the Twins."
5:15 String Ensemble.
5:30 Stocks; "Evening Stars" music.
5:55 "National Affairs."
6:00 Time; weather; World Bookman; Sport Review.
6:15 Piano Duo; dance orchestra.
6:30 Dance program.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 Popular orchestra.
7:45 "Sailor" Ryan's Political Review.
8:00 NBC, "Circus" sketch.
8:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller"; sketch.
8:30 NBC, Fuller Orchestra; Earl Spicer, baritone; Vee Lawnhurst; Handy Boys Trio.
9:00 WBZ Players.
9:30 NBC, Rettenberg's Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, "Cuckoo"; sketch.
10:30 NBC, "Clara, Lu and Em."
10:45 Tom Clines's Statler Orchestra.
11:00 Time; weather; Sport Review; Bruins-Montreal hockey report.
11:20 Irving Guyer's Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 "The Merry-Go-Round"; orchestra.
5:45 "The Saturday Nighters"; orchestra.
6:00 Shepard Stores Melodists.
6:15 Merrymakers Orchestra.
6:30 Musical Sports Review with Ralph Gilroy.
6:45 CBS, Mystery story.
7:00 CBS, Morton Downey and orchestra.
7:15 CBS, "Uses of Cotton."
7:30 CBS, Soloists; Henry Burbig; Freddy Rich's Orchestra.
8:00 Chevrolet Chroniclers; recorded.
8:30 French Line Program.
9:00 CBS, Carborundum Band; Indian ceremony.
9:30 Ben Pollack's Orchestra; Helen Rowland, soloist.
10:00 CBS, Hank Simmons' Show Boat; Kathleen Mavourneen."
11:00 Time; Bruins-Maroons hockey report, Frank Ryan; weather; news.
11:45 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
12:00 CBS, Bert Lown's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

4:30 p. m.—Gloucester Musical Hour.
5:30 Fishermen's program.
5:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels; time.

FOR SUNDAY, FEB. 15

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:55 a. m.—Old South Church in Boston.
12:30 p. m.—Kahakalau's Hawaiians.
12:45 Duke Herland's Sax Aces.
1:00 Boston Musicians' Subscription Fund Concert; Leon Vartinian, pianist; A. H. Mayer; David B. McCloskey, baritone; Laning Humphrey.
2:00 NBC, Southern sketch.
2:30 "Famous Faiths."
3:30 NBC, Richard Crooks, tenor; garden talk.
4:00 NBC, Dr. Cadman; choir; orchestra.
5:00 NBC, Mixed chorus; organ; orchestra.
7:00 NBC, Big Brother Club.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert: Walter Smith's Band.
9:00 Talk; time; Masterpiece Pianist.
9:15 NBC, Frederick Jagel, tenor; Atwater Kent Orchestra.
10:15 NBC, Sketch, "Earth Incorporated."
10:30 NBC, Martha Attwood, soprano.
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's."
11:15 News; time announcement.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

10:30 a. m.—Goldman String Ensemble.
10:45 Trinity Church, Boston.
12:45 p. m.—"Short Story Writing."
1:00 Statler organ, Louis Weir.
2:00 Hour for Religious Liberals: the Rev. Eames, Unity Church, Springfield; soloists.
3:30 Marie Murray contralto; Irwin Hurwitt, pianist.
3:00 NBC, "Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony."
3:15 Sojourner's Program.
3:45 Sterling String Ensemble.
4:15 NBC, Musical Crusaders; mixed chorus.
4:45 NBC, Quartet and ensemble.
5:00 NBC, Dr. Fosdick; sextet; orchestra.
6:00 Time; weather; Review.
6:05 "Chronicles"; recorded.
6:45 The Co-Eds.
7:00 Dance orchestra and soloists.
7:15 Emily MacKenzie, soprano; George Wheeler, tenor.
7:30 NBC, Josef Koestner's Orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Erna Jetter's Mixed Quartet.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour: Lillian Wald, sociologist; Joe Cook; sketches; orchestra.
9:15 Einar Hanson, violinist.
9:30 NBC, World Adventures with Floyd Gibbons.
9:45 Little Buster Melodies.
10:15 NBC, Andy Sannella; novelty orchestra.
10:30 NBC, Slumber Music Ensemble.
11:00 Time; weather; temperature; Review.
11:15 NBC, Male quartet.
11:30 Paramount organ, Arthur Gobel.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-224m)

8:00 a. m.—Dudley Carollers.
9:00 "A Bouquet of Memories."
9:30 CBS programs.
11:00 Service of Temple Israel.
12:15 'Modern Brevities."
12:30 Russian Art Choir.
2:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour; chorus; orchestra.
3:00 CBS, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Bernardino Molinari, conductor. Heinrich Gebhard, pianist. Scheherazade Suite (Rimsky-Korsakoff); Serenata (Casella); A Pagan Poem (After Virgil), (Loeffler) Ride of the Valkyries (Wagner).
5:00 CBS, The Rev. Donald G. Barnhouse.
5:30 CBS, "Sweethearts of the Air"; mixed quartet; orchestra.
6:00 Earle Nelson, Helen Barr; Funnyboners; dance orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Helen Rogers, Ben Alley, soloists; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
7:00 Fluffwettes Orchestra.
7:15 Dance orchestra.
7:30 Concert Orchestra, Arthur Feidler, conductor.
8:00 CBS, Kodak talk.
8:15 CBS, Sigmund Spaeth, lecture-recital.
8:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
8:45 CBS, Lee Morse, popular songs.
9:00 CBS, "Arabesque" sketch.
9:30 CBS, Detroit Symphony Orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor; Edgar Guest.
10:00 Jesse Crawford, Poet of the Organ; Paul Small, tenor; Duotones.
10:30 CBS, "Around the Samovar."
10:45 Time; news; weather.
11:00 CBS, Back Home Hour.
12:00 CBS, "Quiet Harmonies"; orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

10:30 a. m.—Park Street Church service.
1:45 p. m.—Greek Bible Students.
2:30 Lionel MacDuff, baritone.
2:45 Shep Wolan's Orchestra.
3:30 Rescue Society Service.
5:00 Beverly High School Program.
6:00 New England Conservatory of Music.

Mondays Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, The Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—NBC, Jean Carroll.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
12:00 noon—NBC "On Wings of Song."
1:45 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
2:30 p. m.—Dutch Girls Ensemble.
3:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Salon Ensemble.
11:30 a. m.—Metropolitan Stage Show.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

8:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
8:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Law Observance League to Expand

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON—Plans for the future of Keeplaws League, an educational institution designed to teach school children the necessity of law observance, were laid at a meeting called by its founder, Mrs. Mary Bennett Little of Wadesboro, N. C.

The American War Mothers, of whose welfare committee Mrs. Little is chairman, is indorsing the organization. It likewise has the approval of many state superintendents of public instruction, governors and superintendents of houses of correction. Newton D. Baker, member of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, has said of it, "the Keeplaws League is an excellent instrument for impressing doctrines on young people."

Plans discussed provide for a system of awarding Governors' shields and perhaps the President's shield to schools in states and counties having the largest percentage of schools enrolled in the Keeplaws organization. A "time-table" on which a record of attendance, punctuality and conduct is kept in the school room has also been worked out. A proposal to have Keeplaws banners dedicated to graduates of the military, naval and coast guard academies who received no demerits, was also discussed.

Mrs. Little reported that she had received inquiries from all over the country concerning the league. She points out that there is no cost involved to the child, teacher or school and that the required procedure takes not more than five minutes of a class time each day.

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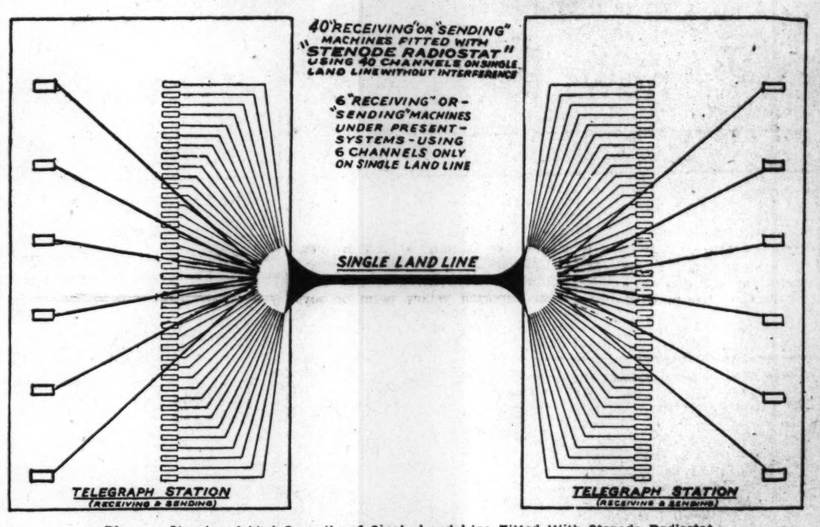
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TELEGRAPH STATION (RECEIVING & SENDING)

Diagram Showing Added Capacity of Single Land Line Fitted With Stenode Radiostat.

Wiring Letters From London to China

Radio Joins Telegraphy And Things Happen

WHEN you look at a telegraph line jumping from post to post across the countryside, only to fade into the horizon, many miles away, you may think that perhaps a single message is skipping along that line. Actually it is usually divided into six parts and six messages can go at the same time.

Recently stories of the famous British invention, the Stenode Radiostat, have told of getting more wavelengths on the air in the place now filled with existing broadcast waves. This was to be accomplished by having less separation between wavelengths or stations and more selective receivers to keep the adjoining programs apart.

Now this same invention has been applied to the wire we spoke of in the beginning and instead of its carrying even six messages, it can accommodate as high as 40 messages at the same time. This ability was recently demonstrated over the 240-mile land line between Bristol and London.

Three channels only were used, but they were placed twice as close together as usual. The messages were sent to Bristol and there switched about and returned through adjoining channels back to London, a total distance of 480 miles for the round trip. In order to accurately check the messages they were received on a recording tape, making it possible to study the results carefully and at leasure. There were no signs of any interference between messages when the tape had been checked.

More than a year ago the writer asked Dr. Robinson the question which he was so often to hear, "What about the sidebands?" This applied both to radiocasting and telegraphy. For all the experts insisted that for radiocasting a certain margin on each side of the actual wavelength must be allowed for quality. Likewise in telegraphy a margin on each side had to be allowed to guard against interference.

Dr. Robinson replied that if everybody took for a fact what the other man said, there would be nothing left for inventors to find out. He claims that wonderful as the stenode may seem now, people in 10 years' time will laugh at the idea of 4½ kilocycles separation in broadcasting being selective. "We shall be down to one kilocycle or less by then," he said.

While it is admitted that existing telegraph services are more than sufficient to carry the normal volume of traffic at present-day rates, it is also clear that traffic will not increase until the costs of communication are reduced. Rates cannot be lowered unless a greater volume of traffic is handled. It is claimed that the stenode radiostat system provides a means of greatly increasing the volume of traffic without any rise in overhead costs. This is obvious if the same line or cable carries up to three times its present traffic, while the system is cheaper to install, operate and maintain.

The cost per word is an economic function of the speed of signaling, said Lt.-Col. Adrian Simpson of the British Radiostat Corporation, or, to put it another way, if you can increase the number of words per minute without increasing the overhead charges, the rates to the public can be reduced. He looked forward to the day when telegraphy would be so cheap that it would take the place of ordinary business letters to such places as Australia, China and India. The time was not far distant when it would be possible to send a telegraphed facsimile letter which would be delivered at the other end within 24 hours or less by the ordinary postal organization.

The Dialer's Guide

FOR MONDAY, FEB. 16

Vocal and Instrumental

Roxy's Program (WJZ Chain). New period under the direction of Erno Rapee. 7:45.

A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra; male quartet (WEAP Chain). Varied hour. 8:30.

Savino Tone Pictures (CBS—T). Theo Karle, tenor; Domenico Savino, conducting. 8:30.

Earle Spicer, baritone; Victor Young's Orchestra (WJZ—T). 9.

Brigadiers Quartet; Frank Black's Orchestra (WEAP—T). 9:30.

Mary Silveira, soprano soloist; Rochester Civic Orchestra (WJZ—T). Overture, The Corsair (Berlioz); Sicilienne (Bach); Ah Fors' E Lui (Verdi), soloist; Bohemian Dance (Bizet). 10.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Amos 'n' And (WJZ Chain). 7. **NBC Chicago and Pacific.** 10. 8.

"Real Folks" (WJZ Chain). Song Festival. 9:30.

"The Sussex Vampire" (WEAP Chain). Sherlock Holmes adventure. 10. Repeated for NBC Pacific at 9.

"Empire Builders" (Great Northern—WJZ—T). Glacier Park story. 10:30.

"Story in a Song" (CBS). Dramatizing popular song. 10:30.

Talks

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain, CBS). News interpretations. 6:45. 8.

"Cuban Unrest" (WEAF—T). James G. McDonald in his "The World Today" period. 7:15.

"How's Business?" (WEAF—T). Merle Thorpe, business editor. 8.

Fifteen Minutes in the Nation's Capital (WEAF—T). 8:15.

Heywood Broun (CBS—T). 11:15.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Two movements from Saint-Saëns's "Symphony No. 2," Tschakoff's four-part Russian "Dance Suite," Strauss's "Tales from the Vienna Woods," features. 05, 6:45.

Don Amaize (CBS—T). Violinist and concert orchestra. 10:30.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Program suggestive of Arabian Nights themes. 11.

Rhythmic Music

Leo Reisman and his orchestra; male trio (CBS—T). 9.

Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; soloist (CBS—T). 10.

Willard Robison's Deep River Ensemble (WEAF Chain). 10:30.

Recitals

Phil Cook (WJZ—T). A one man show. 7:30.

Choir and Organ

Mormon Tabernacle Choir; Frank W. Asper, organist (WJZ—T). "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot" and "Drink To Me Only with Thine Eyes," organ. 6:15.

Recorded Program

Neysa McMein (Single stations). Her illustrations have stared at you from the covers of many a national magazine.

Daytime Programs

"Cheerio" (WEAF Chain). Daily except Sunday. 8:30 a. m.

Parnassus String Trio and Singing Canaries (WEAF Chain). 9:03 a. m.

United States Navy Band (CBS). 9:30 a. m.

Organ Melodies (WJZ Chain). Chicago period. 11:30 a. m.

"On Wings of Song" (WEAF Chain). String trio. 12 noon.

Hotel New Yorker Concert Ensemble (WEAF Chain). 1:30.

Columbia Artists Recital (CBS—T). 2.

Historical sketch (CBS—T). American School of the Air. 2:30.

Sisters of the Skillet (WJZ Chain.) Popular songs and dialogue. 2:45.

Columbia Salon Orchestra (CBS—T). 3.

Ann Leaf, organist (CBS—T). 3:30.

Sixteen Singers, mixed chorus (WEAF Chain). 3:30.

United States Marine Band (WEAF Chain). 4.

United States Army Band (CBS—T.) 4:15.

"The Selfish Giant" (WJZ—T). Children's story period, 5.

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BOSTON

Women Find New York Playgrounds Lacking Things Children Should Have

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—In the eyes of the world New York City may be a well-equipped year-round recreation center, but to the local League of Women Voters it is sadly lacking in play facilities for children. Notebooks and pencils in hand, the members of the league have investigated 129 of the 132 playgrounds listed by the five borough park departments and now they are to undertake a campaign for development of recreation.

Little Mary Smolsky, whose playground, properly listed as such by the park department, is actually nothing more than a vacant lot with not one scrap of equipment, much less a director, and Johnny Morelli, who has ardently desired to enter a wading pool ever since he first heard of such a thing, have gained some determined and energetic advocates in the person of league members.

The women were astonished that 27 of the playgrounds officially called by that name are merely vacant lots or park areas with nothing to identify them as playgrounds, 20 per cent of the number investigated having no equipment whatever. Thirty per cent are without fences, 40 per cent have no trees or shrubbery of any kind, 70 per cent have no shelter from rain or sun other than trees, 60 per cent have no field houses, 40 per cent are without drinking fountains and 65 per cent without lavatories, 90 per cent have no showers and less than 50 per cent have playground directors.

"The need for more adequate facilities speaks for itself," says Mrs. Martin Jacobs, chairman of the survey.

"Our recommendations are: More playgrounds open all year round, with adequate play leadership; shelters, lavatories, more, larger and better equipped field houses; trees and shrubbery to furnish shade and attractiveness; apparatus for children of various ages and quiet games that can be used on rainy days and in the heat of summer; wading pools and showers where possible.

"We urge upon the board of estimate and apportionment the adoption of a comprehensive program of playground development which will take the needs of the children into consideration. We recommend that no money be apportioned for the development of these playgrounds and of all others acquired by the city unless plans are presented in each case which include the fundamentals of comfort outlined above."

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CIRCUIT COURT UPHOLDS R. C. A. TUBE DECISION

Affirms Delaware Injunction—Case Expected to Go Higher

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals here yesterday affirmed the decision of the Federal District Court of Delaware in the famous "tube clause" case which would force all radio set manufacturers licensed by the Radio Corporation of America to use R. C. A. tubes exclusively. The original action was the issuing of a permanent injunction restraining the R. C. A. from controlling the tube business through a pooling of patents with its allied corporations.

Its main associates in this effort have been the General Electric Company, the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, and the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. Their connection has been as the contributors to the powerful potent pool which the R. C. A. has administered.

While this decision by itself is of vast import to the radio industry, its significance is considered to be much greater in its bearing on the Department of Justice action brought against the Radio Corporation and its associates May 13 last year, charging violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, an action involving 10 of the largest corporations in the United States, with combined assets of $6,000,000,000.

Since its formation the Radio Corporation has been busily acquiring every conceivable type of patent which pertains in any way to radio or entertainment electrically reproduced. It was comparatively unopposed until it managed to sign up a large group of independent radio set manufacturers who were required to pay the R. C. A. a 7½ per cent royalty on all the sets they made with a $100,000 minimum annual royalty guarantee.

If the R. C. A. had been merely a licensing company, this step, it is pointed out, would not have been so opposed by these manufacturers who felt they had to take out such licenses to avoid litigation. Since, however, the R. C. A. was also a competitor in set manufacture it had an effective 15 per cent advantage over these so-called independents since it had to charge off no royalties for its own sets and at the same time collected 7½ per cent for each independent set sold.

This competitive disadvantage caused much protest and when, in its sweeping patent restrictions, the R. C. A. put in the tube clause which forced these manufacturers, besides paying a high royalty, to aid the R. C. A. further by using only its tubes, the independent tube manufacturers, threatened with complete elimination by this clause, found active support in the set manufacturers.

The De Forest Company, as holder of important tube patents and more or less the leader of the independents, initiated action against the R. C. A. which resulted in the Delaware decision. It is expected that the R. C. A. will carry this suit to the Supreme Court.

TRADE DEMANDS CURTAILMENT OF VENEZUELAN OIL

(Continued from Page 1)

reduced the average price of crude oil at the well.

"Imports of crude oil had been reduced, as compared with the year 1929, but the imports of gasoline and other refined products have so greatly increased as to displace a much greater amount of domestic crude oil from the market than was the case in 1929."

Orville Bullington, chairman of the executive committee of the Governors' Oil Relief Conference, followed Mr. Brown with a refutation of the contention that an embargo on oil imports would harm the Atlantic seaboard.

"It may be," he said, "that the big companies who have been distributing gasoline will lose some of the profits they have been making along the Atlantic seaboard if this bill is passed: In fact, we believe they will be certain to sustain some loss in the profits which they have been taking from the consumer, but this bill should result in the producer obtaining an increase in his crude oil, with no increased price to the consumer."

Even if the proration on imports provided in bills under consideration by the committee should be enacted into law Venezuela would be in a better position in regard to its American market than domestic producers, W. C. Franklin, Representative of the Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association maintained.

"Venezuela, with a potential production of 600,000 barrels per day, is," he said, "producing 375,000 barrels or approximately 60 per cent of its potential production. At this time approximately 200,000 barrels of its production is coming into the United States markets. The 175,000 barrels is for markets elsewhere.

"Should this bill become a law, Venezuela's allowed imports, based upon its production in 1928, would amount to approximately 25,000 barrels per day. This added to the 175,000 barrels marketed elsewhere, would allow Venezuela a production of 200,000 barrels per day of a total potential production of 600,000 barrels or 33 1-3 per cent of its potential production.

"This is three times as large a percentage of potential as is being produced in the United States and several times larger than the percentage being produced in either Oklahoma, Texas or New Mexico. It would appear that this bill would not impose any hardship on Venezuela which are not borne equally and in greater proportion by the producers of the United States at home."

Standard Oil to Aid Small Kansas Wells

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Feb. 14—The Standard Oil Company of Indiana, acting at the request of Harry Woodring, Governor of Kansas, has agreed to take an additional 6000 barrels of crude oil a day for two months to relieve the "distressed" stripper wells of Kansas, it was announced here on Feb. 13.

When the Prairie Oil & Gas Company, principal customer of the stripper wells, gave up buying on Jan. 1, several thousand small producers were left with a daily output of approximately 10,000 barrels for which they had no outlet. Through previous agreements with the Standard Oil Company of Kansas, the Standard Oil Company of Indiana and several smaller companies, arrangements were made for disposition of about 4000 barrels a day.

The Standard of Indiana at first agreed to take 2500 barrels through the pipes of the Stanolind Corporation running in the distressed area. Then when Governor Woodring urged further action, the Standard of Indiana, arranged with the Prairie Oil & Gas Company to deliver the additional 6000 barrels through its pipes to the Standard refinery at Wood River, Ill. The agreement calls for a total purchase of 300,000 barrels, to be taken over a period of 60 days.

The price to be paid is the posted crude price plus whatever gathering and pipage costs are charged by the pipe line owners, so that the oil, it was explained at the Standard's headquarters, is really being bought at a premium.

Civil Service Jobs Announced as Open

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 — The United States Civil Service Commission announces the following examinations:

Research assistant, $3200 a year, research division, United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

Physiotherapy aide, Public Health Service and Veterans' Administration.

Associate Physiologist, and Histologist, $3200 to $3800 a year, Bureau of Dairy Industry, Department of Agriculture, for duty at Beltsville, Md.

Junior marketing specialist—fruits, vegetables and miscellaneous products, livestock and animal products, and wool—$2000 to $2500 a year, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture.

Senior dental hygienist, $1800 a year; dental hygienist, $1440 to $1620 a year, Public Health Service.

Chief nurse, Indian service; head nurse, Indian service; graduate nurse, various services; graduate nurse, visiting duty. various services; for duty in the departmental service, Washington, D. C., Veterans' Administration, Public Health Service and Indian Service.

Rotaprint operator, $1440 a year, Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce.

Senior entomologist—insects affecting man and animals—$4600 to $5400 a year, Bureau of Entomology, Department of Agriculture.

Printer, slug machine operator; printer, monotype keyboard operator; printer, proofreader; proof editor; bookbinder; for duty in the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., and bookbinder, for duty in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, D. C.

Full information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or from the secretary of the United States Civil Board of Examiners at the post office or customs house in any city.

PAN-AMERICAN DAY FOUNDED

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 13 (By U. P.)—President Vargas issued a decree yesterday establishing April 14 as "Pan-American Day." In the future that date will be observed as a national holiday and, according to the decree, will be commemorated "by schools, national and general civic associations holding ceremonies expressing our fraternal sentiment for other nations on this continent."

Miami Beach Homes Patterned on Architecture of the Mediterranean

EASE OF LANDSCAPING BY TRANSPLANTING LUXURIANT TREES AND SHRUBS GIVES ATMOSPHERE OF AN OLDER SETTLEMENT

FOREIGN POLICY SPEAKERS PRAISE CHINA'S PURPOSE

Able to Take Care of Itself, They Say, With Proper Assistance

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—Problems connected with China's reconstruction as they concern the rest of the world were emphasized by speakers at a luncheon by the Foreign Policy Association here today.

K. C. Li, president of the Wah Chang Trading Corporation, one of the most important concerns in world tungsten trade, in the supply of which China is an outstanding factor, declared that this reconstruction was already under way and that the Chinese people have increased by from 150 to 1000 per cent their roads, textile mills, utility and other plants and schools and colleges.

"Since the Nationalist Government was able to exercise authority over the country in 1928," he said, "a definite program of reform in all branches of the Government is being carried out.

"China's public debt at the end of 1930 was $650,000,000. The total included all foreign and domestic obligations or borrowings by China. Even including the Boxer indemnity, the country's indebtedness is less than $850,000,000, or $1.85 per capita, as against $133.33 per capita of the United States. For a country of such vast resources as China, this sum is no great burden, once the reforms are completed."

Mr. Li declared that China needed moral support in its efforts to remove prejudices and to bring about the nullification of treaties detrimental to her interests. At the same time it welcomed financial coöperation by other nations.

Ask Easement on Imports

"America has helped China by the signing of the tariff treaty restoring tariff autonomy to China," he continued. "A special appeal has been made to America to remove the unnecessary restrictions on imports of Chinese products, which do not affect labor or industry in the United States. Buying and selling between China and other countries of the world must be fair and free.

"Foreign governments or nations coöperating for the reconstruction of China should do so on a mutual basis, for such will tend to relieve depression in their own countries as it will benefit China," he declared, "for whatever happens, China will progress, although at a slower pace, even if it does not receive foreign credits. China has a definite program; it will not go 'red.' It is awakened and is not going to sleep again. It will demonstrate to the world that the economic development of 460,000,000 of peace-loving and cultured people is not only for good business, but for the benefit of all mankind."

Grover Clark, consultant on Far Eastern affairs, held that China's problem was economic—not political. The "vicious circle," in which the country found itself, he said, could be broken only by providing work for "millions of desperate and destitute men" on irrigation systems, roads, flood prevention projects and similar undertakings.

Suggests Plan to Aid China

"Americans," he said, "can help themselves and China by creating a reconstruction foundation for road building and similar works. The experience of the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture and of the China International Famine Relief Commission prove that non-political aid is welcomed by the Chinese and that it is entirely practical to carry on reconstruction projects."

The foundation should be non-political, Mr. Clark said, and its control be in the hands of a self-perpetuating board of directors, made up of Americans and Chinese. He proposed that the principal American automobile and oil companies should provide the initial funds, to the amount of about $3,000,000, which would be adequate to build an extensive system of motor roads that would open up a closed region in which one-fifth of the population of China is now isolated. This would not be a gift to China, he said, "but an investment in the development of markets for American goods."

Rodney Gilbert, an authority on Chinese affairs and the author of several books on China, urged "a firm, but fair, international policy surrendering no safeguards to demagogic agitation, but impressing upon all factions of Chinese officialdom the urgency of the world's need of a China with open communications adequately policed."

Navy Bill Voted by House Calls for $348,830,000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—The House passed finally a $348,830,000 naval appropriation bill yesterday after defeating a determined effort to attach a rider requiring immediate withdrawal of all American troops from Nicaragua.

Defeat of the amendment by a vote of 191 to 133 followed a short time after the Administration announced it had aleardy taken steps toward withdrawal of the marines.

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, announced earlier in the day he had concluded arrangements with President Moncada of Nicaragua as a result of which he expected all United States troops would be out of that country by 1932.

The determined effort in the House to hasten withdrawal is likely to be repeated when the naval bill reaches the Senate where a resolution is already pending by William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, to this effect.

Mr. King has announced his intention of doing everything possible to hold up the appropriation unless the amendment is reinserted prohibiting any of its use for maintenance of American troops in Nicaragua.

The 1932 naval bill as finally passed carried with it an additional appropriation of $220,000 for experimentation in high-speed airplanes. Other last-minute insertions added $779,000 for conversion of the battleship Wyoming into a training ship and of the Utah into a radio-controlled target ship; $3,379,000 for shore construction and $110,000 for the marine subsistence fund.

These additional sums brought up the total from $344,342,000 of the original bill to $348,830,000. This is a reduction of approximately $32,000,000 from the appropriation of the previous year.

Insurance Surplus to Be Distributed

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 14 (AP)—The Court of Appeals yesterday lifted an injunction which for years has tied up distribution of surplus of a group of Russian insurance companies taken over by the State in 1925, and ordered the management of the companies returned to the Russian directors by the State insurance department. The decision ended long litigation.

The companies were taken over by the State superintendent of insurance to protect the interests of State policy holders from the Soviet Government's drive on private property.

The action of the Appeals bench is in opposition to the views of the insurance department, which wanted to wait until a Russian government was recognized by the United States.

BREAD 'N' BUTTER DISCUSSED BY CAPITAL GROUPS

Prices of Former Topic of One While Another Urges Oleomargarine Tax

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—Bread and butter were the issues before two groups in the capital today while Congress and the Executive pursued other matters.

The committee under Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, continued its investigation of the price of bread; while simultaneously a conference of dairy and farm interests from 26 states went into the problem of butter, said to be threatened by the inroads of oleomargarine.

The Capper committee branched off from the subject of alleged high bread prices, which it has been contrasting with the reduced prices of wheat and flour, long enough to consider why brown unrefined sugars are higher in price than white and refined sugars, particularly with reference to whether such conditions are the result of combinations in restraint of trade.

The committee heard M. L. Langford, manager of a bakery of the Sanitary Grocery Company of the District of Columbia; W. M. Hornstein, president of the United Food Stores of the District; Joseph Abbott, president of the American Sugar Refining Company and J. H. Post, president of the National Sugar Refining Company.

One immediate effect of the Capper inquiry has been to bring down the price of whole wheat bread in the District of Columbia by one cent a loaf. M. Lee Marshall, chairman of the board of the Continental Baking Corporation, said: "The price of good bread is lower today than it has been since before the war. Continental Baking Company, in the year 1930, operated 83 bread bakeries. We reduced bread prices in 37 of these bakeries and increased weights in 68. This means that we have reflected more than the saving in the cost of lower priced flour."

"I have looked into the price of whole wheat bread in Washington and I find that it is 1 cent higher than white bread. There is no justification for this except possibly the higher production cost on the small quantity sold. I am glad this committee has called attention to this subject. I shall see that the price is reduced next Monday. If the same differential obtains in any other city where Continental owns bakeries I shall equalize it on my return to my office."

In his testimony, Mr. Hornstein agreed with Mr. Capper that the price of bread in the Capital is too high. His organization has 50 independent stores, he said, without a bakery, and they buy bread at 8 cents a loaf wholesale and sell at 9 cents a loaf retail. More independent bakeries in Washington or other cities would bring down the price of bread, he said.

Meanwhile the conference of dairy groups, under the chairmanship of James G. Strong (R.), Representative from Kansas, and Louis J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, urged passage of a bill to return oleomargarine to a 10 per cent per pound tax when it derived its yellow color from imported yellow palm or soya bean oil. Appearance of the untaxed yellow margarine is forcing down butter prices, it was stated.

At a later point Mr. Capper said he agreed with Mr. Hornstein's contention that bread prices are too high in some cities, and are dictated in some by a few big companies. Mr. Hornstein testified that bakery combines, controled from New York, had set the price at which bread must retail in Washington.

Joseph Abbott, head of the American Sugar Refining Company, and J. S. Post, president of the National Sugar Refining Company, in brief testimony denied any combination to set sugar prices among refiners or dealers. Mr. Abbott declared that, when the tariff item is removed from the sugar cost, "the public is getting sugar at the lowest price in the world's history." Brown sugar costs more because it is sticky, harder to handle, and is sold in smaller quantities, he said.

EINSTEIN TO SPEAK IN N. Y.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (AP) — Dr. Albert Einstein will speak at a dinner in New York March 4, at which the charge will be $100 a plate. One thousand guests are expected to attend. It will be in the interest of the $1,000,000 Palestine drive.

Miami Beach Rises From Jungle to Fulfill Vision of Its Founders

Owners of Homes in Winter Playground Rank High in American Finance, Trade and Arts—Building in 1930 Sets State Record

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—Miami Beach is known not only as the winter playground but also as a precocious young community which is one of the fastest growing cities in the country.

During the last year this city led the State in its building program which saw $4,527,188 in new construction. Of this amount $1,725,500 went into 92 residences, for Miami Beach is distinctly a city of homes.

Highly restricted and planned with foresight, the city has had the advantage of growing up under careful supervision, and so has avoided the mistakes often apparent in municipalities that "just growed." No narrow streets that had to be widened with the town's growth; no undesirable buildings to be torn down or crooked roads straightened. The developers of Miami Beach had a vision of how they wanted the city to look some day, while it was still just a jungle.

Venturesome indeed, many considered the men who undertook to develop a sandy stretch of wilderness unconnected with the mainland except many miles away, into an exclusive winter resort. John S. Collins of New Jersey was one of the "pioneers." In 1914 he built what was then the longest wooden bridge in the world, across Biscayne Bay, connecting the beach with the city of Miami.

Then came Carl Fisher of Indianapolis who built the first fine hotels and began developing the beach into the highly restricted residential community that it is today.

The county causeway was built across the bay in 1919. Then began the quick unfolding of the beach. Now there are three palm-lined causeways, busy with a steady stream of traffic, connecting the sister cities of Miami and Miami Beach.

Only 10 years ago there were hardly a dozen fine residences at Miami Beach. Today a list of the home owners here reads like a Who's Who in America. The city has the appearance of some old town along the shores of the Mediterranean Sea with its castles, palaces and cosmopolitan shops that cater to visitors from all corners of the globe. The remarkable ease with which full-grown trees and shrubs are transplanted in this region, gives the landscaping of even the newest estates an old settled atmosphere.

Among the prominent men who own homes in Miami Beach are: Webb Jay, inventor of the vacuum tank for automobiles; Col. E. H. R. Green, Julius Fleischman Jr., William K. Vanderbilt, William Horlick, Harvey S. Firestone, Gar Wood, F. A. Seiberling, Theodore Dickinson, E. R. Thomas, I. C. Elston, A. R. Erskine, John Hertz, Albert Lasker, Frank E. Gannett, J. C. Penney, Elmer Maytag, the Graham Brothers, and John H. Waters. The list includes many others of leading rank in finance, business and the arts.

COSTA RICA PLANS CATTLE FAIR

SAN JOSE, C. R. (By U. P.)—The second annual exposition of livestock and poultry is to be held at Cartago, Feb. 25, 26, 27 and 28, by leading agriculturists of Costa Rica. The Government has been requested to invite the republics of Panama, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala to send representatives to the show.

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Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

Color Analyzed and Applied

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

COLOR is the subject of a new special exposition at the Museum of Science and Industry. Admission is free to this enlightening exemplification of the nature and application of color, which has been installed on the same floor with many of the permanent exhibits in the Museum of the Peaceful Arts, at 220 East Forty-second Street, New York City. Color, it is here indicated, is proving a variant in the machine age, and is thus helping civilization to escape from the more depressing effects of standardization. Efficiency had to come, but that the machine needs to thrust us into a world of mechanical grayness, this exposition disproves.

As a means of providing a cumulative presentation, visitors are invited to follow a sequence in their journey through the exposition. Their course is marked by red lights going in and green lights coming out. Red and green, together with yellow, are to mean a great deal to each person before he emerges from the museum. At the entrance is a lantern with red, yellow and blue-green outlets, which cast three disks of colored light on a screen. These disks meet at their inner edges, being arranged like a clover leaf, and the area of this overlap is a pure white, illustrating the reconstitution of light from its three primary elements.

There are some 200 individual exhibits now to be visited, though only a few characteristic items can be touched on here by way of illustration. These exhibits follow a logical order, having to do with the nature of color, its production, color as the eye sees it, color measurement, color material and color applications. From these exhibits we learn by observation that an object's color depends upon three factors: the light it receives, the way in which it reflects, transmits or absorbs this light, and the color sensibility of the observer's eye.

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Colors, we further learn, have no intrinsic significance. We give them meanings only by convention or habit or association. Then there are legends which are declared to be without foundation: such as infuriating a bull by waving a red flag at him. A black flag, we are informed, would be just as effective, since the bull sees both red and black as black. A color will look darker when next to a lighter object, and lighter when next to a darker object. Colors, we observe, have three dimensions: Hue distinguishes one color from another; value means light and dark variations of the same color, chroma indicates the strength or vividness of a color. Colored lights when mixed do not give the same result as a mixture of pigments of the same color. We discover various approaches to an appreciation and knowledge of color, such as: Color is light, or, color is related to the molecular structure, or, color is in the eye, not in the object.

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Here is a suite of rooms, the dining room done in red and blue-green tonalities, the hall in yellow and browns, the living room in oranges and blues, the kitchen in greens and sepias. An illuminated frame sets forth the spectrum of light. Various processes of four-color printing are exemplified through 18 or more stages, from the original painting to the finished print. Here is a case of synthetic gems, there is a frame of photographs made through red filters and giving night effects in a sun-lit scene. A small cabinet contains a revolving disk, viewed under a microscope, that enables us to see the history of the basic ideas of color photography, 11 different processes of depositing minute granules of the primary colors upon the film in varying arrangements.

There are frames of toned lantern slides, of motion picture films in color, a copy of the "Mona Lisa" that was done under red light and that means nothing when viewed under white light, exemplification of the means of detecting through color variation the adulteration of foods, the use of color in office filing systems. "Why fumble for the right key at night?" one exhibit asks, displaying various keys each easily distinguishable in the dark because of varied fluorescent colors.

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Here are groupings of color supplies for use in schools, exemplifications of measurement tests in dyeing, proof of the variation of the same color caused by different objects upon which it is used as a dye—as cotton, wool, silk, rayon, leather. A standard of white, carrying disks of several colors, enables us to witness the phenomena of "after images." Gazing for 15 seconds at one of these disks, and transferring our glance to the white surface below, we see the color complementary to the one above. Here are samples of printing inks in many shades, vials containing the pigments from which colors are made. One triple row of bottles contains 91 hues mixed according to charts of proportions from three primary colors—cobalt chloride, ferric chloride, copper chloride.

Precision in color is exemplified in an exhibition of glass made for signal use on railroads. There is a light mixer to be operated by the visitor, enabling him to see the workings of these effects, with their reflecting values. Here are machines that enable us to see things that are too fast, too hot, too small, or too red to be cognized by the unaided eye. A violet ray machine enables us to see green ore in a stone that looks white ordinarily. We are shown how color is changed in appearance by its environment, how a butterfly may appear blue by reflected light and brown by transmitted light, how color through interference evolves before our eyes in a machine using a red light and a disk of tungsten immersed in water in a goldfish bowl, the advantages of indirect light over direct light to work by, the color of eight gases that constitute the air we breathe.

Paintings of Modern Persia

By FRANK RUTTER

London

SYDNEY W. CARLINE and his brother Richard brought back many drawings, rough sketches, and water colors from Mesopotamia and Persia when their war service was ended. A selection of them, with the paintings for which some served as basis, was exhibited in London soon after their return and attracted a good deal of attention on account of both subject matter and treatment.

Most of the exhibits were soon dispersed among various private collections and some were acquired by the Imperial War Museum and the Contemporary Art Society. Interest in everything connected with Persia is lively at the moment, and so many people will welcome the opportunity the Zwemmer Gallery provides just now of seeing some of these water colors again, with a number of hitherto unexhibited "Scenes in Persia" done by the artists at the same time.

One oil is included: "Reception of the First Aeroplane at the Parade Ground, Teheran." This is primarily an historical document, but it is also a pleasant piece of color and a well-planned design. The amusing travesty of the Arc de Triomphe, which gives entrance to the parade ground, is depicted in the foreground of the painting. This erection, we are informed, is the result of the profound impression the sight of the original in Paris made on a Persian traveler. It is decorated with colored bas-reliefs of Persian generals, all of whom wear elaborate uniforms of the Napoleonic era—a result of the same outburst of naïve Francomania. Within the inclosure, the troops drawn up in line are seen in the act of "receiving" their first airplane, which has just swooped down on them out of the cloudless sky and is shown hovering overhead. The painting can be described as decorative, as well as descriptive and "amusing."

The water colors of the brothers are sometimes complementary in subject matter, for both occasionally give the same scene but from slightly different angles of vision. The viewpoint is chosen according to individual taste and this is why there is nothing monotonous about the joint exhibition, although one man must often have been working within but a few yards of the other. The attractive "Mountain Village in Persian Kurdistan," by Sydney W. Carline, is another view of the "Village of Karind in the Mountains of Western Persia" which Richard Carline depicts. Each shows the village to be a collection of brown, flat-roofed cottages huddled in haphazard manner around a few vivid green shade trees at the foot of a narrow valley. "Mountain Village," however, makes the more interesting picture, for Sydney Carline chose a cross section of the little hamlet which provided a charming alternation of dark browns and emerald in the forefront of the design.

No. 16, by Richard Carline, gives a near view of the "Rock of Bisutun, with Darius' Inscription," while No. 18 by his brother shows us the spring at the foot of the rock, with a donkey cooling itself in it and a few travelers resting beside it—a vignette of present-day Persia seen against a relic of its past.

Sydney Carline frequently brings a suggestion of the life of the country into his paintings in this way. Some of the most attractive of his water colors are scenes of Persian life rather than sketches of scenery. Winnowing and threshing the corn in the fields, the early morning market on the river bank, an evening picnic by a stream—such scenes give him fuller scope for his powers of observation and sense of atmosphere than static subjects like the Sassanid rock sculptures at Tak-i-Bustan (No. 19). He shows himself the more accomplished artist of the two in many of the exhibits, which is not surprising, since he is the elder by some years. His impressions of the portal of Colored Tiles, Avenue of Diamonds, Teheran, of the dawn breaking over the holy city of Kerbela, of the tree-shaded avenue leading to the many-hued doorway of the Shah's Palace, are as clearly records of æsthetic experience as they are interesting pictorial travel notes.

Richard Carline gives the atmosphere as well as the likeness of some impressive scenes. The great bulk at Ctesiphon, all that is now left of the palace of Chosroes II, and the lonely Tower of Silence of the Zoroastrians on the site of Rhages are two of the most striking. His "Oasis" and "Mount Alvend" are two other very decorative water colors.

New Gallery in Boston Museum

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

UNDER the supervision of Philip Hendy, the new curator of paintings in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the entire collection of pictures has been rehung. With a view to greater pleasure for visitors and pertinent juxtaposition for students, Mr. Hendy has done a commendable job. The old-fashioned method of hanging pictures—"the more the better"—has been abandoned for a smaller, more judicious selection.

The outstanding innovation is the rebuilt gallery for paintings of the Italian Renaissance. The walls of the former three rooms have been demolished; the ceilings have been vaulted and the walls covered with a plaster of neutral tint. Bits of furniture and decorative details enhance an atmosphere which is best suited to these works.

The Italian collection in Boston is not large. Happily it contains practically no lesser works; when one has looked at every picture one can feel assured of the liveliness and splendor of old Italy. One has been in the presence of significant works.

Doubt has been dispelled by Mr. Hendy of the attribution of one picture of the "Madonna and Child and St. John." He feels certain it is by Sandro Botticelli. Of early Florence there is a charming Giottesque work. By Piero della Francesa there is a "Madonna and Child" which for many of us is the outstanding Italian piece. Such a splendid example of Florentine monumentality. Piero combined the aloofness of the mediæval attitude with that depth of æsthetic perception which occurred with the newly evolved science of painting. What gentility in these contours, what roundness, what sturdiness. Not yet has the artist lost himself in the thicket of naturalism.

Florence is represented less than the hill towns, Siena chiefly. Panels by Umbrian artists reflect Byzantine austerity and stiffness. Of later years there are pictures by Paolo da Francesca, ornate, gracious, febrile. By Francesco di Giorgio there is a panel also typical of late central Italian painting, fragile, unevolved, effete. There are portraits by Carpaccio, an ornate Crivelli, a carefully wrought Vivarini. A small, charming Fra Angelico has been put in a case under glass.

Adjoining the gallery is the Spanish Chapel with frescoed apse. It is a remarkable example of the artistic ancestry of the Renaissance works. One has but to compare the stylized, vigorous pattern upon the wall with, say, the "Salome" by Luini, in the new gallery, to appreciate what a change two and a half centuries effected in the progress (or shall we join the sophisticates and say regress?) of the art of painting.

DOROTHY ADLOW.

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BLAIR FLANDREAU
From the Portrait by Charles Child.

Charles Child

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AFTER six years abroad, one of which was spent in the Orient, Charles Child recently returned to the United States—he settled at Lumberville, Pa. (in the vicinity of the New Hope group of artists) and at once began executing two murals for the salon of a New York woman, and some decorative panels of flowers.

This young artist—and he is very young—has exhibited in the Bernheim-Jeune Galleries of Paris, the goal of many an aspirant. His manner of working is stylistic and mature, which probably is due to the fact that he does not concern himself with what his colleagues are doing in the modernistic trend, but frankly admits that he is influenced by Oriental art, especially that of the Chinese.

Charles Child has decided opinions on all things, even to signing his pictures. He says that the artist's brush should be such a personal matter that every stroke should express his signature. He never attaches his name but uses a small symbol.

For a man under 30, Charles Child has made a distinguished start.

IRMA RENE KOEN.

Chaplin's 'City Lights'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

WITH no dialogue, but with sound effects to heighten the humorous and emotional interest, Charlie Chaplin's "City Lights" has come to the Cohan Theater for a run. A comedy romance in pantomime is his term for this film. He spent two years in making it. If he had been content to use the well-worn stencils used for most pictures, this would have been just another movie, and being without talk it would not have been worth discussing. Chaplin uses ancient devices to evoke effects of humor and pathos, but with a difference. He broods upon his "gags" until they hatch out something garbed in novelty. Like Aristophanes he "starts with the jokes people always laugh at," and then finds new ways of serving up these jokes.

♪ ♪ ♪

One of the several reasons for the length of time it takes to make a Chaplin film arises out of his desire to attain to simplicity in the presentation of each incident. Now simplicity, as any artist will tell you, is the final state of a work of art. "City Lights" merely tells the story of a vagabond who befriends a blind girl and helps her regain her sight. Nothing could be more trite. Yet the manner of its telling invests a 90-minute entertainment with an almost unflagging freshness of funny story-telling. For Chaplin has managed to pack within the simplified form of his obvious tale a wealth of satirical and philosophic—yes, philosophic—ideas. It is like a ham sandwich served by a French chef with a dressing compounded from his favorite secret recipe.

As always, Chaplin takes his perennial character of the little tramp, symbol of aspiring futility, an instinctive dandy frustrated by lack of worldly goods, a ragged good Samaritan, a cavalier, a connoisseur, a quenchless optimist, a figure of unselfishness, battered by a selfish world, a ridiculous and quixotic image of idealism whose disorderly blunders win from an infuriated social order a rain of whacks and kicks.

♪ ♪ ♪

We first see him reposing on the lap of the central figure in a statuary group of Peace, Justice and Prosperity. He had taken refuge under the sculptor's cloth and is exposed to a jeering world when the work is unveiled. He all but escapes when the band plays the national anthem, and in endeavoring to stand at attention the patriotic wanderer's trousers become impaled upon the sword of Prosperity. He wriggles away, slips over the fence, and goes on, interested only in the affairs of now. No future, no past has he. He gives a blind flower girl a coin, and allows her to think that a rich man has made the purchase and has departed in his limousine without waiting for his change. He tiptoes to a place on the railing near which she has set her basket of flowers. She fills a vase at the fountain beside him, rinses it, and tosses it, as she supposes, over the railing. He gets the full shower.

There you have a typical Chaplin incident. That is the way he renovates old jokes. Some hardy antiques, to be sure, he doesn't alter, such as pulling a chair away when somebody is about to sit down. He is on the receiving end when a flower pot is tipped off a second story window sill by a cat engaged in her afternoon preening. He happens to flip a bit of soap on to the table where a fellow workman in the street-cleaning department is assembling his noonday sandwich. The indignant remarks that issue from that luckless person's mouth are punctuated by soap bubbles. Here surely is invention. And while eating spaghetti to chords of music that are long or short according to length of food that he is causing to ascend from his plate to his lips, he gets the end of a mile-long paper streamer into his mouth and keeps on eating.

He is eating at the expense of a millionaire, whom he had met the night before on the Embankment, preparing to jump in. The tramp dissuades him with such eloquent titles as "Be brave and face the world" and "Tomorrow the birds will sing," but becomes entangled with a rope attached to a heavy stone and follows it into the water when the millionaire decides to go on. The millionaire throws a party and distributes penny whistles as dance favors. The vagabond, being playfully punched by a girl guest, swallows his whistle and much to his embarrassment disturbs a tenor who is about to sing. In the courtyard the whistle still functions when he tries to cough it up. Taxicabs respond and are waved away. A troupe of miscellaneous dogs comes running, and follows the unwelcome guest into the house. So much for good intentions.

♪ ♪ ♪

The millionaire is one of Chaplin's most felicitous inventions. Only when he is in his cups does he, like a Dr. Jeykll, acknowledge his affection for the little tramp. When he is sober the millionaire is Mr. Hyde again, and orders the vagabond thrown out of the house. It is in a friendly mood that the millionaire gives the vagabond $1000 to help the flower girl regain her sight, but before he can get out of the house his benefactor is sobered by an attack of burglars, and denies to the police that the vagabond has any right to the money. The tramp escapes, however, gives the money to the girl, is arrested and put in prison.

♪ ♪ ♪

Now comes the final stroke of irony. Released from prison, the vagabond sidles through the streets, more ragged and despised than ever. A woman is sweeping out a flower store, a faded blossom going with the rest into the gutter. The vagabond rescues it. The girl in the shop sees his gesture, and when he smiles at her through the window she cries out half ruefully, "Grandmother, I've made a conquest." A model young gentleman had just ordered some flowers with no more of a glance at her than he gave to the door handle. She had been a little wistful. Yes, it is as simple as that. But the way it is done will dry your throat when the girl goes to the door and offers the vagabond a fresh rose. What follows we shall not attempt to tell. For this is a recognition scene handled with tenderness and reticence, and ending on a question mark. What that ending signifies, as Pirandello says, is what you think it signifies.

Really, a Chaplin film is something to see, not to be talked about. It is good to hear the children laughing at him, as they seldom have had cause to laugh since the talking pictures came in. When they and their elders are not laughing they will be chuckling or smiling. That romantic conclusion, equivocal though it is, is a warming touch to carry away from the theater.

E. C. S.

Maurice Rostand's 'Velvet Mask'

By J. T. GREIN

London

AT THE Arts Theater—"The Velvet Mask," translated by Norman Stuart from "Le Masque de Fer," by Maurice Rostand. Beginning Jan. 15, 1931. The cast:

Psyche ..... Margaret Webster
The Count de St. Mars .... H. St. Barbe West
The Mask ..... John Wyse
A Young Shepherd ..... Christopher Casson
Reau ..... Alban Conway
Maria de Mancini ..... Jenifer Dante
The Duchess of Montlaur ..... Dido Carter
The Prince de Lauzan .... Cyril Hardinghan
Louis XIV ..... John Wyse
Mazarin ..... Lewin Mannering

Young Rostand labors under disadvantages. He bears the name of his famous father, but the "mantle" is heavy; he appears in a translation which sounds stilted in the corseted form of poetry, and the story of the Man With the Iron Mask has been chronicled before by Dumas père and also by Dennery, that prince of melodramatists, whose dexterity (or his time) defied emulation.

Now this is a case where the French play should have been let severely alone, or transferred in ordinary human language. True, it is claimed for it that under the dramatic guise there lurks a certain amount of symbolism, but this is hard to discover, except in a few puerile exchanges of thought between Mazarin and the twin brother of Louis XIV when, for a while, he is allowed to behold the world and himself free of the mask; it merely trammels the action which, in itself, has moments of ingenuity.

When Louis, 20, and still sentimental, learns from the Governor's daughter in love with the mysterious "Mask" that an innocent man is cloistered and sequestrated, he defies the overbearing Mazarin, orders his brother's freedom, and is, by ruse, confined in the latter's place. Later he repents, becomes obedient again to the Minister and is reinstated, whilst his brother, disillusioned by his temporary power, begs: "Give me the mask"—symbol of the disenchantment of seeing the world with naked eyes. Here the play ought to have ended, but there is a futile epilogue which stultifies the impression of the former scene.

On the whole it is a play of pictorial aspects rather than of inwardness. Up to a certain point it is built up with skill, albeit the stilted form of expression lessens the dramatic force; but it never really grips, because the author relies too much on credulity. In French the poetic form may have glossed this over, but in English meter the charm was superseded by sententiousness both in sound and in the acting. But twice throughout the evening we heard the real human note—in Miss Webster's fervent prayer for the prisoner's freedom, and in Mr. Wyse's dignified submission to Mazarin's superior mentality. Mr. Wyse doubled the parts. As the King he had fine moments; as the lamenting prisoner his declamation was almost feminine.

Mr. Mannering, imposing in aspect as the Cardinal, was at his best in the few caustic remarks betraying subtle humor, but on the whole he labored his wordy part and, when he was audible, he laid lingering stress on his every syllable. But nearly all the actors were allowed to pontificate in the heavy style of yesterday's elocution, and this threw a pall over the stage as well as the hearers' interest.

Berlin's New Treasures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Through the opening of new museums in Berlin, a rearrangement of collections in the Kaiser Friedrich Museum has been made possible. Extra space on the ground floor has been gained for the Islam collection and for old Russian art. The Dutch collection has been moved up one floor and given more adequate space. This has released a section of the ground floor for temporary exhibitions, which at present are made up of a showing of Parsee, Sassanid and early Islam art.

These exhibits, fragments of silks, silver, faïence and cameos, form a complete collection of finds of the German excavation-expedition in Ctesiphon (1928-29), the ancient city of Mesopotamia situated between the old and new beds of the Tigris River. Among the collection are fragments of pottery with geometrical ornamentation and the so-called Samarra wares, containing among other faïences some glazed white imitations of Chinese porcelain.

From 300 B.C. to 700 A.D. Ctesiphon was a flourishing city of whose beauty the ruins bear witness, more particularly the stucco work which covered the fronts of the clay-brick buildings. Remains of such work of the sixth and seventh centuries are exhibited here in abundance and display geometric decoration as well as twining plants. They are carved deep into the stucco, producing the so-called "Tiefendunkel"; that is the ornaments, carved with a chisel, appear like lace on a dark underground, as in the glaring light of the desert sun the shadows in the deep-lying parts look black against the white plaster. The finest specimen of this architecture is the front of M'schatta, an early Islam castle which is also housed in the Kaiser Friedrich Museum.

New discoveries in Cesiphone are the remains of mural paintings from a church and the fragments of mosaic from the inner walls of the King's Palace, of glass and marble. Newly acquired are Sassanid silver-work articles, starting with a Parsee bowl of the second or third century, and leading on to the beautiful Parsee bowls and cups with Sassanid ornamentation of twining plants and hunting scenes. The combination of gold and silver is particularly fine.

At the same time the Berlin "Kupferstich Kabinett" presents an exhibition of newly acquired engravings and a small show of engravings of the rococo period. Outstanding among the new acquisitions are a miniature book of the end of the fifteenth century by the renowned German bookpainter Betrold Furtmeyr and a number of illustrations for Rousseau's works in the style of Moreau le Jeune. The rococo exhibition contains plates from Germany, France, England and Italy. Innumerable engravers worked from pictures and designs of Watteau; in this exposition alone 10 appear, among them work by the painter Boucher, who engraved Watteau's drawings for mural paintings in copper.

Current Films

The following lists are offered as information merely, not in recommendation of any motion picture:

For Adults

Inspiration. Greta Garbo, in a decadent story made from Daudet's "Sapho," is interesting, as always. Robert Montgomery does not seem well cast in a company that includes Lewis Stone, Marjorie Rambeau and Beryl Mercer. Directed by Clarence Brown.

Millie. Helen Twelvetrees acts well in another variant of the depressing "Madame X" theme. Much high-pressure emotionalism and sophisticated action. With Lilyan Tashman, Robert Ames, Edmund Breese, Otis Harlan.

Bright Lights. Another rehash of the backstage story, with Dorothy Mackaill turning at last from a society match to marry one of the profession, played by Frank Fay. Introduction of melodramatic incidents fails to make this one stirring.

The Great Meadow. Story of the Kentucky pioneers, with Eleanor Boardman, John Mack Brown, Lucille LaVerne and Gavin Gordon.

Cimmaron. Fictional story of the rise of Oklahoma, with Richard Dix as a quixotic newspaper man.

The Criminal Code. Significant prison story with Walter Huston, Phillips Holmes.

Paid. Joan Crawford in a strong film version of the old melodrama, "Within the Law."

Little Cæsar. Gangster film.

The Man Who Came Back. Janet Gaynor and Charles Farrell.

Scandal Sheet. George Bancroft as a heartless tabloid news editor.

Reducing. Marie Dressler and Polly Moran. Robust fun in a beauty shoppe.

Morocco. Gary Cooper and Marlene Dietrich. **Min and Bill.** Marie Dressler's good acting in a sordid waterfront melodrama.

New Moon. Lawrence Tibbett's good singing in a synthetic Russian operetta.

For the Family

Trader Horn. Exciting picture made in Africa and elsewhere, showing elephants, lions, crocodiles, hippopotami, rhinoceroses, zebras and other animals in their native jungles, and the story of the rescue of a white girl from savages, whom she has ruled through superstition. With Edwina Booth, Harry Carey and African natives.

Fighting Caravans. From a Zane Grey story on "The Covered Wagon" theme. Ernest Torrence, Tully Marshall, Lily Damita and Gary Cooper.

Father's Son. Lewis Stone as a father who expects too much of his small son, played by Leon Janney. His mother, played by Irene Rich, solves the difficulty.

Lincoln. Griffith's new film.

Check and Double Check. Amos 'n' Andy of radio popularity in a conventional comedy that has its moments.

Disraeli. With George Arliss in a fine performance of a prime minister under Queen Victoria.

Lightnin'. Will Rogers' homely philosophy shines through a conventional melodramatic story.

The Devil to Pay. The agreeable Ronald Colman as a prodigal who returns and makes his family like him.

Part Time Wife. Misleading "box-office" title for pleasant comedy about golf and domesticity.

Rango. Thrilling scenes among the apes in the Sumatran jungle.

Reaching for the Moon. Douglas Fairbanks and Bebe Daniels in a society romance.

The Royal Family. Ina Claire and Fredric March in an amusing and touching picture of home life among the actors.

'The Barretts of Wimpole Street'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

KATHARINE CORNELL presents "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," by Rudolph Besier, directed by Guthrie McClintic, beginning Feb. 9, 1931, at the Empire Theater. Setting and costumes designed by Jo Mielziner. The cast:

Dr. Chambers ..... George Riddell
Elizabeth Barrett Moulton-Barrett ..... Katharine Cornell
Wilson ..... Brenda Forbes
Henrietta Moulton-Barrett ..... Margaret Barker
Arabel Moulton-Barrett ..... Joyce Carey
Octavius Moulton-Barrett ..... John Halloran
Septimus Moulton-Barrett ..... William Whitehead
Alfred Moulton-Barrett ..... Vernon Downing
Charles Moulton-Barrett ..... Frederick Voight
Henry Moulton-Barrett ..... Basil Harvey
George Moulton-Barrett ..... Leslie Denison
Edward Moulton-Barrett ..... Charles Waldron
Bella Hedley ..... Dorothy Mathews
Henry Bevan ..... John D. Seymour
Robert Browning ..... Brian Aherne
Dr. Ford-Waterlow ..... Oswald Marshall
Capt. Surtees Cook ..... John Buckler
Flush ..... Himself

Some such mood as that which swayed Shakespeare when he opposed the lovely Miranda to the monster Caliban apparently possessed Mr. Besier when he wrote this play. Long after he builds up a sufficient atmosphere of oppression in the Barrett household, with the design of bringing in the bold Browning to rescue the princess from her dragon of a father, Mr. Besier keeps on piling up a case against Edward Moulton-Barrett. There is such a thing as carrying a contrast so far that it defeats itself. Elizabeth's father in this baleful portrait becomes incredible; and Guthrie McClintic in staging the play and Charles Waldron in playing the part have refrained from humanizing him.

Gallery Hisses Villain

As he stalks about the stage grayly grim, mouthing self-righteousness and perverted piety, seething with a self-love that can be expressed only in cruelty, trembling on the nameless brink over which Shelley took a header in writing "The Cenci," Edward seems less a villain out of a morbid mid-nineteenth century romance than a patient escaped from the anteroom of one of today's fashionable Viennese professors of "complexes." At one point some of the second-balcony patrons at the decorous Empire Theater hissed Mr. Waldron as if he were a heavy in an old-time Bowery melodrama. Downstairs numerous persons laughed their disbelief. If Mr. Besier had manifested less virulence and more wit in his anti-Puritanism his play would have had more of the balance of human light-and-shade that is evident in "Twelfth Night." As a first-rate playwright, Shakespeare instinctively knew it was time to stop caricaturing Malvolio when it became likely that he would annoy the audience.

Katharine Cornell makes warm and tremulous the rôle of Elizabeth, upon whom the author has lavished penetration and tenderness. She draws in completeness the portrait of a shining woman in the gloom of that Wimpole Street drawing-room where the poet passes her days writing, reading, and passively opposing enslavement to her father's moods. She vibrates between the outer terror of Elizabeth's environment and the inner beauty of her character and imagination. To such an Elizabeth, languishing on a sofa, sweeps in Robert Browning abounding with life. His vigorous normality frightens her, but she can no more resist his health and instantly crystallizing affection than she can avoid opening shutters upon the full moon of a clear night. In this phase of his play Mr. Besier sweeps us up with a gesture as compelling as that with which Browning finally carried Elizabeth off to Italy as his bride.

Self-Revelation

That final phase of acting, self-revelation, is attained by Miss Cornell in this part. So fine and high a note does she strike that we are loath to chide her for lack of consistent clear speaking. She has such concentration upon the mood of the moment that we believe in Elizabeth's earnest efforts to understand an obscure passage in Browning's "Sordello," and we join their duet of laughter when he proves unable to fathom what he has written. Vibrant with emotion are Miss Cornell's tones. Never does intellectuality become dominant enough to gray her colors, and so cool off the audience. How we longed to help this Elizabeth as she tottered to the window to watch Robert stride down the street after their first meeting. How we yearned with her as she stood watching the door through which he was about to enter three months later. Eagerness to live had coursed through Miss Cornell's Elizabeth ever since Robert's first handclasp had made her tingle with the wild hope that she might yet know excitement, adventure, love.

Brian Aherne never falsifies this Elizabeth's high hopes and timorous surrender, and that is saying much. This Robert draws sparks from her by sheer excess of brightness. He overflows her life with exhaustless belief in her courage. This poet seemed the man who could have written with fine scorn at all littleness that slashing line, "Any nose may ravage with impunity a rose."

Margaret Barker is fiery and quivering as the repressed Henrietta. Joyce Carey as the priggish Arabel makes the superfluous last scene worth while with a bit of infectious hysterical laughter, following her discovery of Elizabeth's flight. Brenda Forbes is the very model of an English maidservant. Apart from misplacing a dozen laughs, and sharing in the blackening of Edward, Mr. McClintic has staged the play sensitively. That drawing-room looks so stuffy we long to scramble upon the stage and throw open all the windows. We relax with Elizabeth when she finds the way toward release opened by Robert's confidence. After his coming, she says, "The air was sweet to breathe again, and all the world was green again."

E. C. S.

EXHIBITION

February 11th through February 24th
WATER COLORS OF LABRADOR SPAIN and ELSEWHERE
"BRIDGE AT RONDA"
Awarded Irving Brokaw Prize at American Water Color Society Exhibition Nov.. 1930
BY ELIOT O'HARA
At DOLL & RICHARDS, 138 Newbury St., Boston

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

KATHARINE CORNELL in The Barretts of Wimpole Street by RUDOLF BESIER Presented by KATHARINE CORNELL Staged by GUTHRIE McCLINTIC EMPIRE Theatre, B'way-40 St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

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BOSTON

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Music News of the World

New Operas in Germany

By WALTER SCHRENK

BERLIN

AFTER some time, the Berlin Staatsoper unter den Linden has again given a first performance, the first opera of the composer Karol Rathaus, who was born in 1895. He already had proved his talent in orchestral, chamber and choral music.

The title of the opera, "Foreign Soil," indicates the problem on which the action is based: the uprooting of peasants who leave their home in Litau to seek wealth in America. On the journey out they are persuaded to work in the mines of the rich Lean Branchista. They know nothing of the surroundings and conditions. Semjin, a strong young peasant, accepts an advance on his pay on condition that his beloved Anschutka and her father Guranoff are enrolled.

While he is on the boat he hears Lean Branchista singing on the upper deck and answers with a song. She descends to the lower deck and in a short time has completely dazzled the naïve Semjin with her beauty. Anschutka is forgotten and Semjin's fellow workers, robbed of their leader and advocate, are sent to the mining districts. When Semjin, conscience stricken, pleads for the freedom of the workers and reproaches Lean for her heartless quest for riches, he is dismissed. He decides to return home and wins his way to New York; on the pier he discovers Anschutka and her father. She passes away in his arms, happy in the illusion that she is back in Litau. He is now alone and tries to seek oblivion in work.

Dramatic Material

Here is dramatic material. K. Palffy-Waniek, responsible for the libretto, obviously has a strong feeling for stage effects and a certain primitive technique for building up forceful situations. She is less concerned with logical deductions from preceding events, and the dialogue is often too literary. Simple peasants, particularly Semjin and Anschutka, talk in pompous phrases which fall unnaturally from their lips. Still, one can raise these objections to most of the operatic libretti.

What attracted Karol Rathaus in the text is easily understood; it is the atmosphere of the action and the contrast between the eastern home of the peasants where the Niemen flows and the sunburnt desert of Central America. These supply Rathaus with a strong stimulus for his phantasy, especially for the music in the last scenes, which finds sincere and striking expression for the sorrow of Semjin and Anschutka. The music seldom comes to the fore, but it never lacks warmth. On the whole, Rathaus bases his composition more on the emotional background than on the dramatic action, which gives rise to a discrepancy between the intention and the effect; not surprising for a first opera! Some passages of the score show strong dramatic intent, the climax being the wonderfully developed "symphonic interlude" which unites the two last scenes.

The bright orchestral color was particularly emphasized by Erich Kleiber; he conducted the complicated work with great facility and sincerity. Franz Ludwig Hörth was masterly in his arrangement of chorus and ensemble scenes, suiting all to the demands of the score. Among the soloists Herbert Janssen as Semjin excelled through the vitality of his acting and the beauty and musicianship of his singing.

Both the work and the performance had a great success.

"Aus einem Totenhaus"

The National Theater in Mannheim gave the first performance in German of Leoš Janáček's opera, "Aus einem Totenhaus," one of the most staggering pieces ever staged, both in musical conception and in dramtic construction. Everything about it is strange and unlike anything else; there are no soloists with big parts, it is played by men only, and though there is scarcely any action it is full of dramatic life. The libretto is taken from some sketches by Dostoievsky. Janáček made use of these in a curious way; he underlined several passages in a Russian edition and introduced them into his opera word for word, with little thought for the actual context.

The action takes place in a Siberian prison for convicts on the river Irtysch. The prisoners give way to despairing cries, fury or mischievous practical jokes. Sometimes they tell stories of their crime and suffering. At Easter, on an improvised stage, two pantomimes are played by the prisoners. One is given his freedom. He shakes hands all round and passes slowly through the gate, while those left behind wistfully sing, "Day of Freedom, Day of Joy."

Music Original

The oppressive element in the text is lost in the unrealistic character of the music, which steals across like a vision and lessens the unpleasantness of the action with a pervading feeling for humanity. It is simple in expression, as sincere and original as a folk song. Words are useless to describe the originality of the music. Like a great river it flows out in its elemental freedom, like a mighty rhapsody, and yet perfect in construction. Especially in the stories told, the form shows an exceptional logic. Everything is to the point; there is not a superfluous note.

This iron-plastic method of expression gives the music dramatic effects hitherto undreamt of, heightened by a most complicated and exhilarating rhythm. There are passages of extraordinary ingenuity, such as the music at the beginning of the Easter festival, the pantomime, the short song of the Cossack boys, and the tremendous climax at the end resolving into B major. Though not quite completed, this last work of Janáček shows him to be one of the great men of Europe, whose time will yet come. He was, without doubt, the greatest musician of his country, a genius who in power of conception and construction surpasses both Smetana and Dvořák. The work can be measured only by the highest standard.

The National Theater in Mannheim gave a brilliant performance under the direction of Joseph Rosenstock, who once more proved that he belongs to the first rank of his profession. He adapted himself completely to the strange character of the opera and achieved its highest possible expression. The singing was good throughout.

The public was greatly impressed with the work, and there were enthusiastic calls for Rosenstock and his fellow artists.

Edward Johnson as Peter (Wide World) and Lucrezia Bori as the Duchess of Towers (©Mishkin) in Deems Taylor's New Opera, "Peter Ibbetson," at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York.

'Peter Ibbetson'

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

NEW YORK

FIRST presentation of "Peter Ibbetson," lyric drama in three acts; music by Deems Taylor, libretto by Constance Collier and the composer, after the novel of George du Maurier. Performance led by Tullio Serafin, scenery designed by Joseph Urban, stage directed by Wilhelm von Wymetal. Metropolitan Opera House, New York, afternoon of Feb. 7, 1931. The cast:

Peter Ibbetson.....Edward Johnson
Colonel Ibbetson.....Lawrence Tibbett
Mary, Duchess of Towers.....Lucrezia Bori
Mrs. Deane.....Marion Telva
Mrs. Glyn.....Ina Bourskaya
Achille, proprietor of "La Tête Noire".....Angelo Bada
Major Duquesnois.....Leon Rothier
The Chaplain of Newgate Prison.....Louis D'Angelo
Charlie Plunkett.....Giordano Paltrinieri
Guy Mainwaring.....Millo Picco
A Footman.....Marek Windheim
Diana Vivash.....Phradie Wells
Madge Plunkett.....Grace Divine
Victorine.....Philine Falco
A Sister of Charity.....Minnie Egener
Manservant.....Alfredo Gandolfi
The Prison Governor.....George Cehanovsky
A Turnkey.....Alfredo Gandolfi
The People of the Dream
Pasquier de la Mariére.....Claudio Frigerio
Marie Pasquier.....Santa Biondo
Madame Seraskier.....Aida Doninelli

Friends, assisting from all sides, made the production of Taylor's second opera a success. Friendly the performers, friendly the various department directors, friendly the upper administration, friendly the audience, friendly Broadway and friendly the town, nothing like failure could by any chance happen. Little difference whether the work when rehearsed, and again when published, was found inferior or up to the mark, it was destined for the best possible presentation and the most hospitable reception.

Favorable conditions, then, for the world première of "Peter Ibbetson" at the Metropolitan Opera House. Yet how, pray, can an original American undertaking in music-drama come through prosperously, but by all available help? How, indeed can Uncle Sam, acknowledged to have an eye for business, prove that he has also an ear for tone, without all-round encouragement? Truly, this enterprise called for the support of everybody within the institution, from the stage carpenter's apprentice to the president of the board of directors; and it needed the faith, too, of people outside, not only New Yorkers but as much else of the international public as might be.

Ability and Zeal Needed

Because given in English, "Ibbetson" demanded executants of high ability and conscientious zeal for the primary rôles; and no piece of the sort hitherto brought out under the supervision of Giulio Gatti-Casazza, the company's general manager, has been provided with a cast so appropriate and satisfactory. In particular, a tenor and a baritone schooled in the singing of English were requisite. They were at hand in Johnson and Tibbett, who earned, at the opening matinée, more thanks than the composer can ever return them and more praise than the partisans of the vernacular cause can in years bestow. The first act, its principal scene a long tenor narrative, stood up perfectly under Johnson's clear utterance. The numerous brief episodes of which the Colonel is the central figure were triumphs for Tibbett, respecting word-portrayal.

So throw away your handbooks on orthoëpy and go listen to these two men's English pronunciation. You will hear, in both cases, a distinctly local inflection. For Johnson talks a form of Canadian; while Tibbett talks something—let those who have special familiarity with matters of dialect tell exactly what—United States-western. Nevertheless, observing them, you will learn how to manage and use to good effect your own mode of speech.

As for Miss Bori and her relation to the dialogue, the part of the heroine, which she took, is one in which broken English is quite allowable and illusive; and though as the child, Mimsey, she must be supposed to have been brought up on French, it cannot greatly disturb anybody if, after she is grown up as Mary, Duchess of Towers, she speaks English with a Spanish accent.

Romantic-Realist-Symbolist

Too much probability must not be asked for, anyway, in the make-believe realm of the stage, and too much literalness and exactitude of interpretation must not be expected in the twice-pretending domain of opera. Nor does the social picture painted in "Ibbetson" want to be pointedly Americanized or modernized. The novel on which the play is based, one of the last outpourings of the nineteenth century, reveals an author romantic with Goethe, realistic with Thackeray, symbolistic with Maeterlinck and sentimental with all three.

If it were a question of remarking upon the persons who contributed especially to the performance, Miss Telva would certainly come in for mention for her delineation of the character of Mrs. Deane, the friend of Peter. Give her a moment of comedy or melodrama, and she meets the opportunity every time; and with vocal charm as well as histrionic skill. All the force that she and every singer named below her in the playbill could command was none too much to make the slight, albeit logical, plot hold up. For the composer's theatrical leanings seem to be more toward fantasy than raw action, though his resources of expression, by both voices and instruments, are adequate when affairs get tense, as in the quarrel of the Colonel and Peter, first tableau of Act III.

Voices; well, there's the chorus to be considered. Taylor is surpassingly skillful at writing for a big field of singers in harmony off-scene and masterful at setting dialogue to choral accompaniment. Instruments; with what energy Mr. Serafin directed the playing! No noise, however. No kettledrum making the rafters ring, and no trombones overpowering the soprano's best notes.

Lastly, how would the day have gone, if Joseph Urban had not had a hand in the decoration? No more convincing solution, surely, could be found for the sentimental and phantasmagorical problems posed by "Ibbetson" than Urban's two-level stage, and purple colors and low lights. Consider a trio of heroes: Werther in his deepest sorrow, Pendennis in his direst distress and Pelléas on the brink of an unfathomable abyss in Allemonde—Peter, musing upon Mimsey and has lost boyhood at Auteuil, is the sum of them. That being so, leave to Urban the visual representation, by proscenium-within-proscenium, living-"movie," or any other method, of Peter's reveries, even as we leave to the incomparable Johnson their musical communication.

A New French Operetta

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

SINCE the brilliant success of "Ciboulette," one has impatiently awaited a new operetta by Reynaldo Hahn. He had, indeed, given so many proofs of the delicacy of his thought and the lightness of his vocal and orchestral technique that one had the right to count on him to defend the traditions of French operetta placed in peril by the passing of André Messager. "Brummel," the new work of Reynaldo Hahn, has crowned these hopes. It is really the incarnation of the French light Muse, at once elegant and distinguished and maintaining a musical level in merry mood.

In writing this score for artists who are not very remarkable singers and who have at their disposal a not very wide vocal range, Reynaldo Hahn has not forgotten that he is a musician. His writing is as careful as usual, but it has no overplus and consents to be gay, light-hearted and popular. All the time delicious melodic and rhythmic inspirations enter to satisfy the fastidious, at the same time the orchestration is enchanting the public with its grace, lightness and ingenuity.

The subject is amusing. The libretto is signed by an undisputed master of humor, the revue writer Rip, veritable king of the genre, who, for the occasion was joined by the excellent Robert Dieudonné. But Rip alone is responsible for the finely worked couplets, bristling with witticisms and bearing the inimitable mark of his slashing pen.

Treated With Skill

We are shown a more or less imaginary episode in the life of Beau Brummel at the period when this favorite of the Prince of Wales astonished and shocked England by the audacity of his dress, speech and habits. Around him a whole little court of snobs copy slavishly his slightest gesture and imitate his worst eccentricities. The Prince of Wales himself is carried into the movement and we see the absurd and comic sight of a London society completely bereft of common sense.

Brummel is first and foremost a vain man. He has great charm, but his mentality is poor enough. Sprung from a very modest family, he is ashamed of his plebeian origin and in particular will not admit that he secretly loves a little laundress who was one of the friends of his childhood. However, to please her, one fine day he leaves his sumptuous house and goes to vegetate in the country in peasant's clothes, to show his beloved that he is capable of savoring the charms of the simple life and of nature. But his awkwardness in this new rôle makes him ridiculous in the eyes of the little laundress. She is more sensible of the sincerity of a good lad who, after transforming himself into a dandy so as to contest on equal terms with Brummel, quickly returns to a saner conception of existence.

Brummel, deserted, soon consoles himself, for all his friends, having discovered his retreat and his new disguise, are persuaded that good form necessitates the same sacrifice on their part, and continue to fête their chief as the king of fashion and the arbiter of all the elegancies.

New Work by Florent Schmitt

This libretto is treated with consummate skill. It is also interpreted in the most brilliant way by Marguerite Deval, Sim Siva, Pisani, André Julien and Edmond Roze. But another element of success is added to all that we have just enumerated: the settings for this work had been intrusted to an artist of culture and of exceptional delicacy, Fernand Ochsé, who already had shown the suppleness of his technique in the decoration of "Castiglione." In "Brummel" he has lavished gifts as a colorist and scholar of painting. He has interpreted and stylized the interesting costumes of the period with a refined art. His success was considerable.

The symphony concerts have given us a certain number of first performances. At the Pasdeloup Concert one was able to admire a new and unexpected aspect of Florent Schmitt's talent. This composer, whose subjects of inspiration are generally serious and even a little somber, author of the "Tragedy of Salome," of "Anthony and Cleopatra" and of the "Psalm XLVI," has wished to prove that the field of the most unbridled humor was not closed to him. He has given us three songs under the mysterious Oriental title of "Kerob-Shal." Let us at once unveil this little linguistic enigma. It is quite simply a matter of the union of first syllables fantastically spelt, taken from the names of the three who have provided the musician with the amiable texts that have excited his whim. These poets are in fact Kerdyck, Aubry and Chalupt.

These songs, whose subjects belong to innocent gayety, are written for small orchestra. But as usual, Florent Schmitt has drawn the maximum of richness and brilliance from his resources of sound. The voice has difficulty in competing with the fireworks of timbres which sparkle at every bar. The composer has thus discovered a quantity of new and amusing effects, illustrating the authors' jests. The first of these songs, entitled "Octrol," contains something more. It presents a poetical picture of the Paris gates at night. These songs, performed by Mlle. Elsa Ruhlmann, were favorably greeted.

The Lamoureux Concerts have given us novelties by Marius and Francis Casadésus. From the first, we heard some marches for orchestra, cleverly designed and colored, upon texts of penetrating charm. These short and evocative pages reveal a pretty temperament. Francis Casadésus presented two solid "Preludes" which he wrote as music for the drama in verse called "Bertrand de Born." The first of these two preludes, which is a long plaint, contains orchestral effects of extraordinary originality and flavor.

At the Poulet Concert we heard four songs by Mme. Simone Plé, who is a serious composer and a singer of taste. That allows her to interpret, under conditions of fidelity not always known to her colleagues, the works she has conceived. The songs she presented are called "Les Heures du Foyer." She analyzes with concentrated and delicate lyricism the eager waiting of a young mother for her child. These moving pages are written with sincere feeling and tact.

I. S. C. M. Concert in Chicago

By FELIX BOROWSKI

Chicago

THE International Society for Contemporary Music made an important contribution to artistic happenings in Chicago by presenting on Feb. 8 performances of three works that, in their original estate at least, had not been given here before. The program comprised Louis Gruenberg's "Creation," Stravinsky's "Story of a Soldier," and Manuel de Falla's "Master Peter's Puppet Show." Rudolph Ganz, who directed the compositions, could scarcely have found works more difficult, and the skill with which he piloted players, singers, actors and mimes through the hazardous currents of such complex art was worthy of all praise.

Gruenberg's piece—a Negro minister's sermon on the opening chapter of Genesis—was the least convincing of the three productions. The music, concocted according to the formulæ of the ultra-modernists, was not altogether to be despised, but it failed to come into touch with the subject to which it was allied and, certainly, it possessed nothing in common with a Negro's idea of religion or of art. George Garner, a Negro tenor, sang the vocal part with a certain reticence of vocal and rhetorical expression, but, considering the handicaps placed upon him by the composer, did fairly well with it.

There was greater interest in Stravinsky's "Story of a Soldier." The Russian master had unfolded some of this music as a suite for piano, violin and clarinet at a recital which he gave in Chicago in 1924. The music, on that former occasion, appeared to be frankly hideous, but its astringent qualities took on new—and more effective—aspects in the stage version that Mr. Ganz and his cointerpreters set forth with so much skill.

Blake Scott and Jacques Cartier were admirable respectively as the Soldier and the representative of the lower regions, but Mr. Cartier would have been better advised to reject the Mephistophelian costume and the characterization in favor of the original conception of the part as it occurred to Ramuz, the author of the piéce, and Stravinsky, who wrote the "tunes." Only praise must be given to Miss Ruth Page, who, in spite of all the extraordinary rhythmic complications invented by Stravinsky, danced the part of the Princess with admirable grace. Nor should there be forgotten a word of commendation for the exercises of Hobart Sommers, whose work as the Narrator was a model of clarity.

De Falla's "Master Peter's Puppet Show" made amends for the lack of charm in the work which had preceded it, for it not only conveyed a message of real beauty, but wrapped it up in the modernistic medium which, with Stravinsky, had been a covering merely peculiar or bizarre. Mr. Ganz was wise in using marionettes for all the characters, instead of employing singers for some, as has been done in performances elsewhere. The figures were excellently put through their paces by Remo Bufano and his assistants and the music of Don Quixote, the Boy and Master Peter was well sung, respectively, by Joel Lay, Josephine Hays and Arch Cannon. Rudolph Reuter contributed no little to the worth of the performance by playing the harpsichord part in De Falla's work and the piano part in Gruenberg's.

Honegger's New Symphony

By L. A. SLOPER

ARTHUR HONEGGER, whose musical achievements are many and familiar, was among the composers invited to supply compositions in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. His contribution to the festival year occupied the central position on the program prepared by Dr. Serge Koussevitzky for the concerts of Feb. 13 and 14 in Symphony Hall, Boston. This proved to be a symphony without key designation, made audible at the Friday concert for the first time anywhere.

M. Honegger, if not the most original of all composers, is certainly among the most accomplished. His symphony is characteristic of him. That is, it is the sort of symphony one would expect from the man who wrote "Horace Victorieux" and the "Pastorale d'été," "King David" and the Prayer of Judith, "Pacific 231" and the Concertino.

Upon the ears of M. Honegger, if not upon those of all his auditors, sevenths and seconds fall with a soothing incidence. Most of his works, therefore, demand that the conservative listener revise his theories of beauty in sound. This symphony is no exception. Of its three movements, the first is of Stravinskyan violence and harshness, and the second is lyrical and the third is a Presto in the nature of a Scherzo, which includes among its many ingredients passages of folk dance flavor and a touch of jazz in a portamento figure in the solo trombone; not to mention an echo of the horns of King Marke's hunting party.

It is this last movement, too, which opens with a short descending figure (in the contrabassoon) which Honegger seems to have used in many of his works much as Whistler used a butterfly. But strangely enough, the symphony closes with a brief Andante tranquillo, quite in the mood of the "Pastorale d'été." No doubt it was because of these measures that an active minority of the audience recalled the conductor until he was justified in inviting the players to share in what amounted to a considerable success, for a new piece in modernist vein. This result probably will not be surprising to the composer. It is not only by a noisy conclusion that one may achieve an effect.

Now it is all very well to intimate that had not Wagner, Liszt, Strauss, Florent Schmitt, Stravinsky and Schönberg lived and written, this symphony would never have graced the Boston orchestra's fête year. Every composer makes use of his musical inheritance. Honegger perhaps more than most. But it must be noted that he is at all events master of his materials. His music is atonal, but in structure it is severely classical. Honegger is not one of those who can compose without ever having had a lesson in their lives. His technique, in both composition and orchestration, is expert. Perhaps it is even too expert for his inspiration. That may be why we feel that for all his brilliance, Honegger need not yet be placed in the first rank of composers. Yet his symphony is by no means the least important of the compositions written for the Boston anniversary. The work had been devotedly prepared and the performance was magnificent.

Another novelty (so far this time as Boston was concerned) was the Suite for pianoforte (J. M. Sanromá) and string orchestra by Mario Pilati, a young Italian musician. Consisting of an Introduction, Sarabande, Minuet and Finale, it pleased by its simplicity and by its nostalgic evocation of more graceful days.

The remainder of the program was devoted to one of America's most distinguished composers. Charles Martin Loeffler, although born in Alsace, has lived and worked in the United States for nearly 50 years, and used to sit beside Franz Kneisel at the first desk of the Boston orchestra's violins. It was fitting, therefore, that in honor of his recent seventieth birthday, Dr. Koussevitzky should perform two of his most important works, the "Canticum Fratris Soli" for soprano (Povla Frijsh) and orchestra, and the "Pagan Poem" for orchestra, pianoforte, English horn and three trumpets obbligati. At the close, Mr. Loeffler was brought to the stage, and artists and audience delighted in paying him homage.

Cleveland Orchestra in New Home

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Cleveland

SEVERANCE HALL, the new home of the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, was dedicated Feb. 5. The program opened with a Bach Passacaglia translated from the organ medium into a rich and full-voiced setting for orchestra by the Russian composer Alexander Goedicke. Then came the presentation of the hall by John Long Severance to the Musical Arts Association, which operates and maintains the orchestra. Dudley S. Blossom, vice-president of the organization, accepted this gift "to the citizens of Cleveland." On behalf of Western Reserve University, which gave the land upon which the hall has been erected, Dr. Robert E. Vinson, its president, accepted the building for joint use by the university and the orchestra.

Charles Martin Loeffler, distinguished Boston composer, had written for the occasion an "Evocation" inspired by certain Greek epigrams. It is a work that utilizes all the resources of the modern orchestra, a small chorus of women's voices, and a speaking part accorded to a male voice. Mr. Loeffler calls upon Pan to "abide here—for thou wilt find echo on these sunny greens." A slow, ponderous theme treated contrapuntally opens the scene. Remembrance of honey-dropping fountains, of the Singing Stone, of the Delphic Harp, give inspiration for lovely melodies of more cheerful strain. For these Mr. Loeffler employs the vibra-harp, piano, three saxophones, celesta, xylophone, many wood-winds and various percussion instruments, leaving an impression of a rare delicacy and sensibility to tone and color.

After the intermission the audience of about 1900 listened to the symphony which perhaps more than any in the repertoire of the orchestra reveals the genius of the conductor, Nikolai Sokoloff, and commands the rapt attention of the Cleveland audience—the C minor of Brahms. It received a glorious reading.

On Feb. 6 was opened the Chamber Music Hall, seating 400. The Cleveland Chamber Orchestra was then heard for the first time.

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Icelanders Tenderly Guard Trees and Flowers in Rocky Soil

Hot Springs Used to Make Up for Heat Which Slanting Sun Does Not Fully Supply

By THORSTINA JACKSON WALTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Reykjavik, Iceland

ICELANDERS have not been generally thought of as tillers of the soil, and it is only recently that they have really begun to be. From the earliest times, however, there were cultivated patches in front of the country homes known as "tun," in most cases carefully cleared of stones. With the aid of an abundant fertilizer there grew on them thick, velvety, yellowish-green grass interspersed with the native flowers of the land, such as large violets, dangling bluebells, bright buttercups, and other favorite flowers. The "tun" was fenced off with stone walls or turf hedges.

In later years there have been some notable attempts at a more extensive gardening than formerly, both for utility and beauty. Hedges of various shrubs are replacing those of stone and turf, and trees are planted in increasing numbers. The birch is native to Iceland. It does not, to be sure, grow very tall. The mountain ash is fairly common. Bright beds of geraniums, tulips and pansies are to be seen all over the country. The pansies go by the strange name of "step-mother flowers."

Rich Soil

In general Icelandic soil is rich, but the produce is limited on account of the lack of intensity of summer heat. The Icelanders are now meeting that want by utilizing the hot springs as sources of heat. This method is becoming more and more popular all over the island, although the largest greenhouses are around Reykjavik.

I visited the home of a progressive farmer near Reykjavik, Bjarni Asgiersson, a member of the Althing and a firm believer in the possibilities of the Icelandic soil. He has large greenhouses fitted in the most modern manner. One approches them over the warm, reddish earth and crosses streams of sizzling water from which a steady vapor rises. The first sight upon entering one of these greenhouses is a variety of vegetables and small fruits in various stages of growth. Mr. Asgiersson explained that the produce was largely dependable upon the hours of sunlight; tomatoes transplanted when the plants are a foot high usually ripen in six weeks, cucumbers one month after transplanting and melons are on the average ripe two months from the time of transplanting. Luscious strawberries and raspberries were very much in evidence. It is a well-known fact that tomatoes, for instance, ripen in hothouses in Iceland much sooner than in hothouses in countries farther south on account of the greater number of hours of sunlight.

Mr. Asgiersson has done particularly well with his roses; they are in bloom, large and fragrant six weeks after being transplanted as small plants. The hot springs are so numerous in Iceland that, according to Mr. Asgiersson, if only a small portion of them were utilized for greenhouses the country could export large quantities of fruits and vegetables.

Interested in Trees

In general the Icelanders are more interested in planting trees and shrubs to cover the bareness of their country than in formal gardening. Experts agree that all the hardier varieties common to the northerly lands can grow there. It is highly essential, however, to protect the young growing trees from the sudden storms, beating rain and sleet so common to the land.

An interesting feature of the program of the third day of the millennial celebration last summer was the presentation of many hardy varieties of trees to Iceland, as well as a sum of money to pay for the cost of planting. This gift came from the Bird and Tree Club of New York and Dr. Clyde Fisher, curator of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, made the presentation.

As one travels around Iceland by boat one notes that the general parting gift among friends is a many-colored bouquet of flowers. Furthermore, huge pots of hydrangeas and other plants are carried off the boats by the passengers. These have almost the appearance of miniature trees walking ashore.

Attractive flower markets are to be found in Reykjavik and elsewhere. A number of streets in Reykjavik are named after the favorite Icelandic flowers. Parks and public squares containing beautiful beds of flowers are common in Icelandic cities and towns. Sometimes these are laid out beside lakes where graceful swans are slowly moving back and forth.

On the whole, it appears that the Icelanders love and guard tenderly their favorite flowers, hardy plants that withstand the rigor of inclement weather and a rocky soil.

THESE TREES, SHRUBS AND FLOWERS ARE CHUMMY WITH THE ARCTIC CIRCLE

Left—(Courtesy of Bjarni Asgeirsson) Greenhouse Heated by Water Piped From Hot Springs, Reykjavik, Iceland.

Upper Center—Technical College at Akureyri, With a Glimpse of the Garden.

Lower Center—Birches and Shrubs in Eastern Iceland.

Right—A Village Lane in Akureyri.

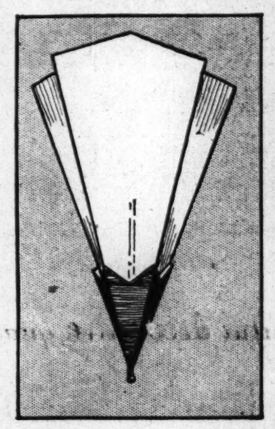
Decorating the Home With Light

Installing Fixtures Suitable and Interesting

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

THE word "fixtures" applied to lighting equipment has been the subject of much discussion among the people in the lighting industry, so it seems, and a decided effort has been made to find a more euphonious term to apply to this necessary part of the home furnishings. Luminaires, as a substitute, has its advocates, and you will see it used now and then, particularly in describing decorative equipment, but most people still ask for "lighting fixtures," even though most of their lighting will be done by portable lamps, or perhaps the new designs in wall and ceiling "luminaires" which are removable.



Wall Vase—a Pleasant Variation From Usual Side Wall Fixture.

In thinking about the use of artificial light in the home, and the means of placing it where it is most wanted, for decoration and for comfort and service, most people are inclined to accept those designs which come within their price range and conform to their ideas of good taste.

If one is buying a ready-built house one can expect to find a certain range of lighting equipment, in the selection of which the builder or architect has "played safe," since he has no means of knowing what the ideas of the eventual buyer of the house will be, as to interior decoration. In that case the new owner probably endures such fixtures as are not in accord with his own ideas, until he feels justified in disposing of the offending members and decorating with the kind of lighting that meets with his own taste.

But for a house that is to be one's own from the beginning, the wise person will give a great deal of thought to the design and placing of all the sources of light to be used, from every point of view, for aside from the purely utilitarian factors of plenty of light, which may be called into service at any time, the decorative features of the lighting equipment are of particular importance.

How will it fit into the architectural plan of the fixed background, wall space and size of the rooms? How will it fit in with the general plan of decoration, the furnishings and the color scheme? Will it look just as well unlighted and under daylight as it does when lighted at night? Will the size of the lamps, or bulbs, needed for adequate lighting of certain parts of the room make certain colors undesirable in that place?

The metal work, the glass or other shading, the lamps themselves, in varying intensities, all have much to do with decorative effect of the artificial lighting of a home, and each of these factors should be thought about in relation to all the other furnishings and decorations.

In most living rooms, of any size, a center ceiling fixture is almost a necessity, for general lighting at times, but no longer does this particular luminaire have to be the first thing that strikes the eye as one enters the room. It is of a simple, modest design, close to the ceiling, with carefully shaded lamps, so that it does its work when needed and remains modestly in the background at all other times. There was a decided revolt against ceiling fixtures at one time, the demand being for "local" lighting only, but it really is just as well that overhead lighting has again been admitted to good decoration, because sometimes the combination of overhead and side wall or portable lamp light gives just the right quality for decorating with light.

The idea of lighting for decoration has been given a great impetus in the last few years, and the possibilities that have been developed for use even in the most modest home are many.

Wall brackets, in particular, can be used for lighting decoratively. They were designed primarily as supplemental lighting with lamps of low wattage because they come too nearly in the eye range to be comfortable if high wattage lamps are used, and when they are provided with dense shades or shields, in soft colors or with attractive designs, they provide a pleasant touch of light and color. In the dining room particularly, where one does not wish to use the overhead light, the light from the side wall fixtures, supplemented, perhaps, by candles on the table, makes a very charming light setting. In keeping with the new ideas in design, wall pockets and wall urns of roughened glass in soft color or opal, lighted by low wattage lamps, are very effective in throwing the light upward on the walls.

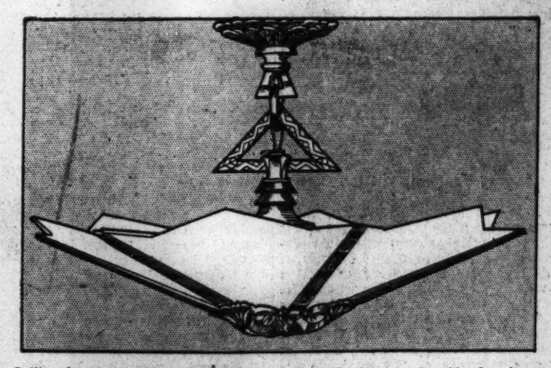
Then there are ways of silhouetting some particularly lovely object against the wall by hiding a small lamp behind it so that the background is lighted and the ship model or other interesting piece is brought out against the light.

Translucent vases of lovely coloring may be made even more lovely by fitting inside a small lamp and the light coming up may illuminate a small picture or plate hung above the vase.

Pedestal floor urns, translucent or opaque, are being used a good deal in halls and living rooms, for use and beauty both. They furnish a pleasant amount of indirect illumination, the intensity depending upon the size of the lamp and the kind of reflectors used, and they will fit into many home furnishing plans.

In most every home there is someone who likes to work out decorative plans, and decorating with light offers a wide scope for the genius or near genius to exercise his talents. Given a sufficient number of lighting outlets, flower boxes, fish bowls and pictures can be lighted, artificial windows and skylights can be built or cove lighting can be arranged in desirable places.

CLARA BELL WOOLWORTH.



Ceiling Luminaire in the Modern Style. Both Designs by Cassidy Co., Inc.

Sturdy House Foundations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

PROBABLY almost every home builder, in thinking about the foundation of his home, realizes that he must consider the kind of land he is building into and the sub-base that will give him the most solid and sure support. A lot that has a natural rock formation, which does not involve too much blasting and forming to get into shape as a base for the house, is much to be desired, for even the blasted-out pieces can be used as part of the foundation wall.

But one's house can still be given a rock base, even though there are no rock formations in the neighborhood, the rock in this case being made up of field stone or of concrete. This footing or sub-base must be wider than the foundation wall so that the loads upon the foundation can be better distributed. Without this wider base to rest on there might easily be a tendency to spread and a consequent sagging of the whole framework of the house, which would be unpleasant, to say the least.

Concrete is such a universal building material nowadays that concrete walls for the foundations of the average house are largely used, though concrete blocks or stone are also used a good deal, and where the site and the surroundings indicate it, local field stone can be used.

For Summer Cottages

Concrete blocks make the cheapest wall, and also the one that is the least sure of doing a good and permanent job, for obviously the hollow blocks are not so sturdy as the solid concrete or close-set stone. These block walls require a good cement coating on the exposed surface to prevent water seeping in, and they do very well for small houses or for summer cottages that need a good but not expensive foundation.

Solid concrete walls are poured into wooden forms, which hold the mass until it hardens, and then the building framework goes on speedily above it. Even a solid concrete wall should have a finishing coat of concrete, for appearance's sake, for the timbers used in the forms do leave irregular marks that are not at all pleasing to the eye. And, besides, if a special waterproofing material is mixed in with the surface concrete, this surface coat will effectively prevent water and dampness from getting in where it ought not to be.

Slight Pitch

Of course the cellar floor should be made of concrete, also, and there should be a slight pitch in the floor toward a certain point where a drain will be located, so that when the necessary cleaning is done in the cellar the water from the flushing of the floor may be drained off easily and quickly.

A field stone foundation will need to be covered with a coat of waterproofed cement, also, for the same reasons, appearance and weather wear, but a well pointed granite wall does not seem to need either. It looks substantial and it is, but it is also rather more expensive when the stone has to be brought from a distance.

A new home builder will have many conferences with his stone mason, unless he leaves all that to his architect, and it will help if he posts himself a bit on the technical language, such as ground course, piers, underpinning, water table, buttress, sills and the like, so that he may know that his house is being planned on a good foundation.

G. B. W.

Corn in Shock for Birds in Winter

Larger Species Find This an Ideal Refuge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Topeka, Kan.

STANDING, unhusked corn (Indian maize) is perhaps the ideal source of supply of winter food for the larger birds found in most northern states. Where uncut and unhusked corn is to be found standing on the stalk late in winter, it provides food at all common snow levels, the uppermost ears becoming available to the birds as the snow deepens. It also provides considerable cover.

Shocked corn left near thickets, woods or swamps is almost as good as standing corn for feeding the larger birds in winter, and even better if the shocks are rebuilt for the purpose. These birds will utilize the shocks for refuge as well as for food if these are opened up to form a sort of tepee, within which the birds are safe from their larger enemies. Unless occasional shocks are opened up, feeding fields removed from good cover may serve to put birds at the mercy of hawks and other marauders. It is generally advisable to have the shocks within 70 yards of woodland, thickets, or other cover. Birds vary, however, in degree of reluctance to leave such protection; Hungarian partridges often take food far from any considerable cover, whereas quail keep close to it. In some cases it may be necessary to move shocks and place them nearer the natural haunts of the birds to be fed.

Ears Should Be Exposed

If any considerable numbers of birds are feeding on corn in shocks, the exposed ears are soon completely shelled, and then the birds are unable to reach food. Care should be taken to have enough unshelled ears exposed at all times. Unless a great number of shocks are at hand, it is necessary to open up regularly those made available to the birds. After snow or sleet storms, the ears may become coated over so that birds cannot reach them. It is important to check up on the situation regularly, particularly after storms.

The farmer who still has a field of standing corn into which he intends to turn cattle can easily feed birds by fencing off a small corner of it so that stock cannot get to it. The corner nearest a thicket, woodland or swamp is ordinarily the most suitable. Fields of standing corn, even though they have been harvested, often contain here and there nubbins or poorly developed ears, or even good ears that have been missed. Such fields are of considerable service to birds if left over winter.

It is occasionally possible to obtain sheaves of wheat, buckwheat, oats or other grains stored in barns for late threshing. Such sheaves can be set upright in the snow or hung by wire or cord from limbs of trees so that the birds can reach them by jumping.

Strawstacks frequently contain considerable waste grain and weed seeds. Almost all of such food on the surface of the stock, however, will soon be eaten. The regular opening up of strawstacks in the field can be made an effective means of feeding upland birds, especially if coupled with some use of threshed grain.

Shelter Feeding

Shelter feeding is very effective. The tepee or lean-to type of shelters, made of branches, cornstalks, boards, or other materials, can be set up in such manner as to provide protection from falling and drifting snow, and shelled grains can be scattered within. In providing such shelters if advantage is taken of natural retreats as grapevine-covered fences, berry patches, and similar places, they are especially effective. Care should be taken to see that shelters do not constitute traps where birds can be cornered by cats, dogs or hawks. It is safer for the birds if openings are left from which they can escape in case of attack.

Best results will be obtained by placing shelters in natural coverts, rather than by attempting to entice birds into barnyards or too far into the open. Regularity of supply is exceedingly important in shelter feeding. Birds do not forget places where food is abundant and will return to them in emergency if the supply is dependable. Shelter feeding is particularly adapted to quail but is also suitable for other species, if shelters are large enough and placed with a thought for the needs and habits of the bird. Standing corn and corn in the shock are very satisfactory for quail, pheasants, and prairie chickens. It is altogether inadvisable, wasteful, and ineffective to scatter loose grain upon soft snow. The small birds, the familiar winter visitors, always fully repay any effort in their behalf.

Fill the Garden Tool Box With Well-Chosen Tools

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago

What garden tools shall we buy for use when we feel the urge to dig and plant and cut?

A total of $300 was invested by one person in garden tools, but, of course, gardening was his hobby. Early in the morning and late at night saw him pruning, watering and trimming. To get a whiff of the newly turned soil and freshly cut grass, to move among the fragrance of flowers, busying himself with various tools, was his greatest pleasure. Not everyone goes into gardening so heavily, at least not at first. A nucleus of tools, however, is necessary for the simplest tasks.

"First, by all odds, you need a trowel and fork," a practical gardener advises. It is possible, though not advisable, to purchase these at the 10-cent store. But cheap tools break off soon, and a good trowel can be bought for about 85 cents which will last for years. The fork costs a little less. Both of these can be procured now in 18-inch handles, the longer length being generally preferred by women.

For the woman who gardens, a small size six-inch hedge shear and a pruning shear are both essential for trimming up small hedges and rose bushes. These range between 75 cents and $2, depending upon the quality of the steel.

As soon as the grass develops into a lawn, a lawn mower, a grass shear and a lawn edger should be added to the tool family. A new type of lawn edger has recently come into the market which cuts the grass close to the sidewalk without digging a trench or tearing up the lawn. At the end of a long handle is a small steel disc edged with sharp teeth. The hub of the disc moves along the edge of the curb, turning the disc around near a cutting blade. It can be bought for $2.

Although these tools are sufficient for the beginner, before long he will want to add weeders, dibbles, grass sickles, sprayers, and various sizes of pruning and grass shears.

Seed Catalogs Arrive and the Fun Begins

Early Orders Mean Supplies on Hand When Needed

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE seed catalogues are arriving! We each have our favorite seedsman, but it is well to have other catalogues, for some seeds and plants are offered by but a few. These catalogues should form part of the garden library, being both interesting and useful.

The beginner must take care in compiling his order. Seeds of greenhouse plants, perennials, biennials, and annuals are often listed together. If orders are placed early they receive immediate attention, and one is assured of having material on hand as soon as the weather permits active gardening.

For Small Plots

For small gardens, a packet of seed of each desired kind will be sufficient if carefully sown. The size of the planting space should be kept in mind, for while wandering in the pleasant maze of the seed-list one is tempted to order more than can be used. If a quantity of any variety is desired it will be economical to order by the ounce. The writer feels that packets of mixed colors are likely to give less pleasing results than an arrangement composed of separate colors. Named varieties are usually the best of a species in size, form, and color.

Besides seeds, bulbs, and plants, such supplies as fertilizers, insecticides, and staking materials are needed. If these are ordered in late winter, they are sure to be on hand when there is occasion to use them. Staking is an important task, for severe storms will do serious damage to unsupported plants. This should be done as soon as each plant becomes tall enough to be top-heavy. Several kinds of stakes are needed in order to fill the needs of the different types of plants. Heavy wooden stakes are used for strong-growing plants like dahlias. These are to be had in three and five-foot sizes. Green-painted bamboos are useful for lighter plants. For low-growing plants the 18-inch hyacinth stick is ideal. Wire loops, supported on legs, are useful for clumps such as those formed by the peony. Some are adjustable, to be raised as the plant develops. Green raffia is often used for tying, but for stronger plants a stouter material is needed.

Stakes and Tying

In staking, the means of support should be as inconspicuous as possible. If the stake is placed very near the plant the foliage tends to conceal it. The tying should be neatly done, at places where leaves will conceal the knots. One often sees a large plant clump trussed to one stake. The effect is that of a tight bouquet rather than of growing flowers. A large clump should have four stakes set to form a square, with cord tied from stake to stake, and criss-crossed through the center of the plant. An arching stem should be tied to a bamboo which bends in the same direction. Plants with naturally arching stems seem unhappy fastened to a straight stick. The movement of wind through flowers is charming to see, so no plant should be tied too tightly.

AGENTS

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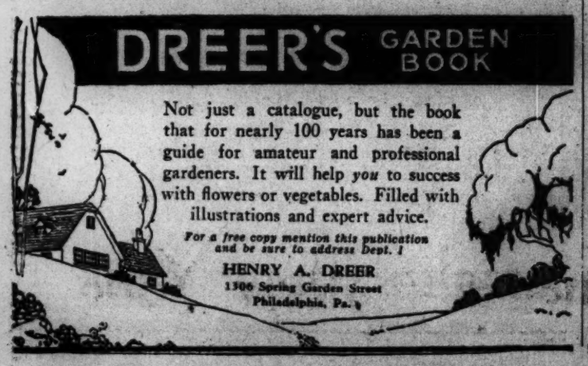

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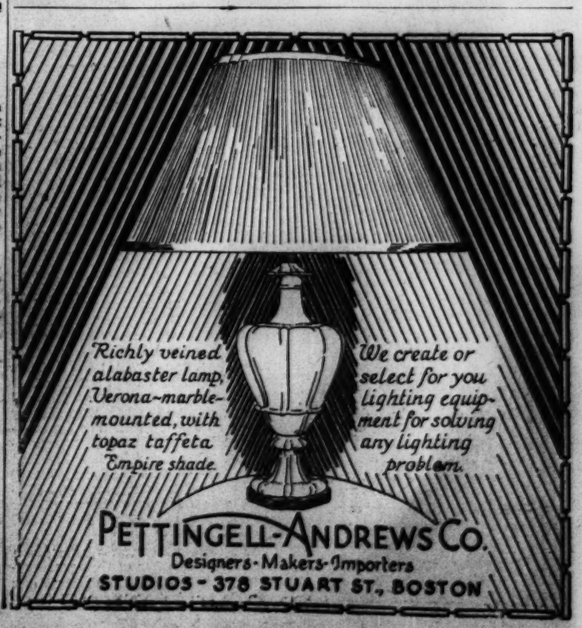

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

Books On Early American Silver

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

IT IS only within the present century that any considerable interest has been shown in the work of American silversmiths. When we remember that Eighteenth Century American furniture was being studied and collected somewhat generally 15 years earlier, the appreciation of fine qualities of American plate seems tardy.

There were a very few who were giving attention to silver, both European and American, at a still earlier date, for John H. Buck published in 1888 his book "Old Plate, Its Makers and Marks." He seems to have been addressing a somewhat indifferent public, for it was not until 1906 that the first important exhibition of American silver was held in America.

This was at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, a catalogue with an introduction by R. T. H. Halsey indicating that much study had been given to makers and their work. At Jamestown, Va., in 1907, and in New York at the time of Hudson-Fulton celebration in 1909, groups of American silver were exhibited and valuable catalogues were published.

Interest Increases With Knowledge

During these years there was accumulating a considerable knowledge of the eighteenth century silversmiths in different colonies, so the names or the initials stamped on their work came to stand for individuals of more or less clearly defined personality. It was learned that they were often men of influence, if not of considerable prominence, in the communities where they lived. Facts concerning their families, their training, their antecedents and their successors in business, all tended to make the craft, the craftsmen and their product a subject of vitality and color.

Much history relating to these workers is given in the first important book on the subject, "Historic Silver of the Colonies and Their Makers" by Francis Hill Bigelow, which came out in 1913. This is the result of a great amount of original research and is recognized as authoritative, particularly in its data concerning the ancestry of silversmiths and the record of the ownership of existing pieces of their work. A New Englander, Mr. Bigelow may have inclined slightly in favor of the records of that section, so the activities in New York and Philadelphia may not, in the opinion of some, have quite their proportionate notice.

Limited Sections Get Special Attention

Other writers have attended to local interests, as did George Munson Curtis in his "Early Silver of Connecticut and Its Makers," which appeared in 1913; William Davis Miller in "The Silversmiths of Little Rest (Rhode Island)," 1928. Catalogues issued by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the Wadsworth Athenæum of Hartford, Conn., the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Pennsylvania Museum in Philadelphia contain much helpful material relating to their exhibitions and collections.

Now a book has appeared that aims to give due prominence to each colony's product in this art. It is "Early American Silver," by C. Louise Avery, published by the Century Company at $4. Miss Avery has outlined the backgrounds of occupations and environment for each colony, making it clear why some were highly productive in such arts while others were not. The records of Virginia and the Carolinas, for example, reveal few silversmiths, while they become increasingly numerous as one moves north.

Effects of Economic Conditions

The effects of economic conditions prevailing in different sections at different times are brought to our notice, as are the motives and characters of various groups. So this old craft of making silverware becomes animated in our thought, and examples which have survived become significant objects of our study and admiration.

About half of this book is given to comments on the output of each important colony, while the remainder treats of the evolution of the chief forms and of the methods which silversmiths employed in their work. Thus it becomes a useful general treatise on the subject, which may well be understood by any person who cares at all for the topic. If they wish to go further, giving special attention to the activities in certain sections, other authorities may be consulted later for that purpose. Such writers may be followed with more discrimination if one has already acquired a background of this nature.

Possibly some people will expect this book to include the marks of makers—a subject which it avoids entirely. There are already several books which deal with marks, either wholly or largely, so this subject has already been adequately covered. Perhaps the general character of the present volume may be considered sufficient reason for the omission in this case.

By courtesy the Budget Home, John Wanamaker, New York

An illustration of the use of plain and of figured fabrics in the same group. The covering of the chair at the right is like the draperies, while a similar easy chair, partly seen at the left, has plain velvet upholstery

Reed furniture for sun room or porch, upholstered in a gay block print, with window draperies of very simple pattern

Choosing the Right Fabrics for Your Furniture

By CLARA BELL WOOLWORTH

UPHOLSTERY fabrics need to be chosen with much thought and care. While the framework of a chair gives sturdiness and line, it really serves only as the frame. In most cases the upholstery occupies much larger "eye space" and bears the brunt of the wear.

Given a beautifully carved frame, in a lovely wood, upholstered in a fabric that blends with it in period and material, and the eye is fully satisfied. Add the test of comfortable shape, and one can ask no more of any piece of furniture.

The modern home maker may have acquired her furniture in several different ways. It may have descended to her, perhaps from both sides of the family. In this case there is quite likely to be the problem of harmonizing the different pieces, a task which may often be worked out by reupholstering some of the chairs or the divan.

Heirlooms Present Problems

Perhaps the heirlooms are of excellent old Colonial style, covered with just the right pattern, but worn and faded, and obviously in deed of being "done over." If so the home maker will search among the shops until she finds a fabric of similar pattern and quality, or she will let an interior decorator find it for her, thus saving herself considerable time. Her decision as to the fabric will be influenced, of course, by the ensemble of the room, as she visions it in its final, livable arrangement.

Most of us look on horsehair upholstery as a curiosity, which has come out of the little used parlors of the gay '90s and earlier. If one may be permitted to be facetious, this was the original "slip" cover and no doubt the delight of the children. But so many of the frames carrying horsehair were beautiful in line that no one would wish to discard them when they can be made over so easily and at a comparatively small expense. There is real joy in planning the rejuvenation of an old chair or sofa with some one of the modern fabrics.

Tufted upholstery had considerable vogue at one time, and most of it was comfortable, but the edges of the tufting wore out before the rest of the fabric and the creases were dust catchers. Nowadays, most of the new furniture, and that being done over, has plain upholstery.

Slip Covers Have Many Merits

If the lady in question needs to change the appearance of her furniture but does not wish to go to the expense of all new upholstery, she has the pleasant alternative of using slip covers. These give her plenty of scope because she knows that, if she decides that she doesn't like the pattern, after a year or two, or the fabric hasn't worn well, she can have new covers made without too great a raid on the family budget.

Slip covers are suitable, also, for that comfortable but shabby-looking old chair, or couch, which no one wants to give up but which isn't worth spending much money on.

One looks at the draperies and the rest of the furnishings, visions the kind of fabric—probably a cretonne, plain or glazed—and the color combination that will fit in, and presto, the old piece takes on new life and goes to work again.

Of course, it takes less time to give an order to someone who makes a business of this work. Some people who like to use slip covers do not use any other upholstery underneath, putting them on over the covered padding; that is a good idea, too, at times.

Light An Important Factor

It wouldn't seem at first thought that the outlook from a room and the amount and kind of light it gets, need be a particular consideration in the selection of furniture. But it is a real factor, along with the purpose of the room and the style of the furniture and the color plan.

Fabrics look so different under changed lighting conditions that it is wise to see any piece of furniture under both natural and artificial light before deciding on it. A good many of the best shops show fabrics laid on a piece of furniture rather than the finished piece. This gives one a wider choice, if a certain type of chair or couch suits but the fabric does not.

If the furniture is to have a good deal of use, be sure to select a fabric that will wear well and retain its good appearance for at least a reasonable length of time.

Mohair has quite remarkable wearing qualities and comes in plain or figured weaves, with a cut or frieze pile. It is fairly expensive but one almost always finds it worth the price.

Velvet is another good wearing fabric. The better qualities hold their surface freshness for a long time, though some of the less expensive plain velvet will show wear and imprints easily. Damask, brocatelle, brocade and satin are all fabrics much used in furniture upholstery.

Suit Fabric to Its Piece and Room

One of the most important things to consider is to have the fabric in harmony with the style of the furniture and the style of the room. That need cannot be too strongly stressed. An elaborate, richly carved chair needs a rich colorful fabric, and a chair of simple lines and curves takes quiet colors and patterns. A formal room needs formal fabrics and designs, but it can have variety, too, if harmony is kept.

With the present fondness for informal fabrics having much color, there is an endless supply to meet every need and taste. Except in the dining room we don't run to "suites" nowadays, as used to be the habit. But we do like the idea of having a chair or two or even a couch covered with the same material as the window draperies, so getting a nice "together" effect. Then we like to pick out some of the colors from the draperies, perhaps, to govern the colors in other pieces of furniture. This also makes for harmony.

Altogether, there never was a time when there were so many delightful things one can do to one's furniture, through the use of fabrics, and there does not seem to be any reason why everyone should not be happy in this respect, if due care is exercised.

Old Themes in New Tapestries

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

THE question how to upholster period furniture is one which arises frequently and which is at times difficult to answer. Knowledge in regard to it is scantier and less available than is knowledge regarding other items of old-time furnishing. Seeking counsel upon a problem of this nature presented by a Monitor reader, I questioned one of New York's smartest decorators.

"It is a matter of taste," she said. "Textiles have changed and in our selection of them for period interiors, we use discrimination rather than literal reproductions. Of course, they must harmonize with the scheme, but to make them do so requires a knowledge of customs, fads and enthusiasms at various epochs rather than familiarity with historic weaves. I repeat, it is a matter of taste and imagination, enabling one to interpret a period with materials at hand."

These illuminating remarks returned to my thought when at the Art Center I examined a collection of designs for needle tapestry, by Miss Amelia Muir Baldwin of Boston, sponsored in New York by Miss Marion Webb. Miss Baldwin is doing the very thing recommended by the decorator just quoted—interpreting the social life of the centuries by the designs which she copies or adapts from ancient sources. She does not copy exclusively old textiles, but seeks her ideas in various confluent art expressions, in literature and all the records of social customs.

Old Manners in Modern Dress

Her oldest themes are of fifteenth century Gothic derivation and show, among other revivals, the exquisite and tender mille fleurs motives and the quaint unicorns. They may, of course, be made to harmonize with later styles of furnishing, for who in America has a fifteenth century interior? These tapestries supply an opportunity for the exercise of that taste and power of interpretation which already have been recommended.

Almost every decorative scheme can be labeled classical or romantic, and Gothic is essentially romantic. Among its important characteristics are slim perpendicular lines; somewhat naturalistic representations of domestic foliage, flowers and animals; great perfection of detail, presented on a minute scale and sometimes without shadow, resulting in two-dimensional effects. Among furnishings which emphasize such features, Gothic embroideries are at home. Classical plans of the times of the Louises, XIV to XVI, also of Napoleon, when classicism had such an enthusiastic revival, would utterly reject them.

The seventeenth century finds delightful portrayal here in a series of narrative designs from the adventures of Don Quixote, who with gallant and endearing illusions goes forth upon his haggard charger Rosinante to make the world safe for chivalry. To any Spanish interior the embroideries representing these immortal adventures would add the finest possible flavor.

The eighteenth century has given this designer the fables of La Fontaine. For a French interior, particularly of the period of Louis XIV, whose court La Fontaine graced, these textiles are marvelous. One of these examples show a gentle pastoral stylized according to the custom of tapestry designs in the charming period of Queen Anne.

Some of the later of these eighteenth century patterns introduce the chinoiseries so dear to the period when the East India Company was still flooding Europe with the decorative arts of China and India. We find pigtails, pagodas, temples and junks in delightful landscapes.

And then, jumping across the turbulent seas to the dramas taking place in the newly born United States, we have a picture of Boston, at peace. The tea party is, we infer, a matter of the past, and peaceful citizens ride and drive past fruit trees and across rustic bridges to their decorous occupations. Boston appears again in an eighteenth century wedding scene adapted from an old piece of needle tapestry. Philadelphia rises above her liberty bell on another American canvas, pointing slim trees from ascending hillocks to downy clouds. Any of these tapestry pictures would be charming in a colonial home.

Portraits of two parrots have been made from life. This suggests a possibility of very personal subject matter for homes which are interested more in expressing the life of their contemporary occupants than of evoking echoes from the corridors of time. All designs can be redrawn to fit special pieces of furniture and individualized by fresh color schemes.

An Ancient Domestic Craft

Whether the subject matter is contemporary or reminiscent, the technique of tapestry stitch is ancient. It reminds us pleasantly, when we practice it or have it about us, of continuing companionships in a fluent world. It was a favorite occupation of the ladies of medieval Europe, who perhaps learned it from returning crusaders. Catherine de Medici is said to have embroidered in petit point 350 pillows. Mary Queen of Scots' first request after her imprisonment was for an "embroiderer to give her designs." Down the long centuries, simple women like ourselves have sat at their frames, expressing with needle and yarn their love of form and color and home.

The tapestries which Miss Baldwin designs she stamps upon hand-loomed French linen canvas, the mesh of which may be coarser or finer according to the picture to be worked. She then paints it in thin oils with the colors and shadings to be carried out in the wools. These are of a slightly rough texture like those of the Gothic and Renaissance periods and they are dyed in the old vegetable colors but in fadeless aniline dyes.

The canvases are designed for furniture covers, wall hangings, bell pulls, book ends and such diverse services. They are done in petit point, that is, an all-over cross-stitch, called needlework tapestry. It must be confessed that they are de luxe articles to be had only at prices which are a just reward for historic research and gifted artistic expression.

A tapestry in the pastoral style of Queen Anne. The treatment of the ground is typical, as is the highly decorative stylistic rendering of the scene

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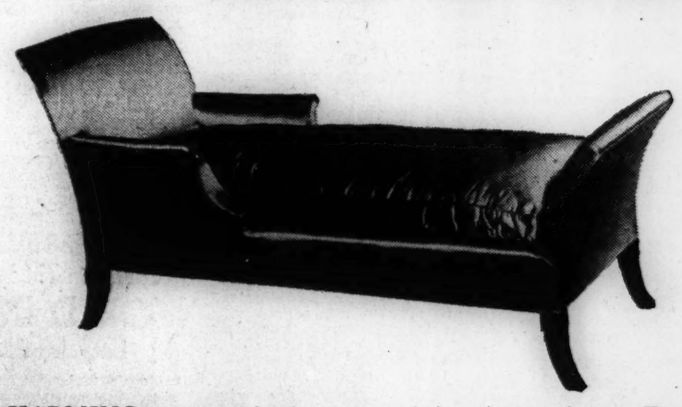

CHARMING new reproductions, most of them imported from France, add enormously to the interest of the Sale. Never have the savings been so great on pieces exemplifying with such exquisite fidelity and tact the qualities of style, grace and elegance that especially characterized the decorative arts of 18th Century France. Particularly noteworthy are the numbers of delightful painted reproductions in the Louis XV, Louis XVI and Directoire styles—beds, commodes, writing desks and chaises longues—in which color has been used with surpassing charm. Fresh clear turquoise greens, cool gray greens, delicious faded old yellows, old white and gold . . . such colors as were the very accent and idiom of the epoch. The many little armchairs, bergeres and small sofas, covered in frivolous silks and flowered chintzes. And the engaging provincial pieces of all sorts, in walnut and beechwood, with their ingratiating adaptability to small rooms and small houses.

The Directoire chaise longue illustrated is of walnut, covered in pale celadon green satin. Regular price, $285. Midwinter sale price, $228.

Louis XV gondola chaise longue in rose taffeta and old white paint. Regular price $585. Midwinter sale price, $468.

Louis XVI Breton armchair in walnut and rose-flowered blue percale. Regular price, $120. Midwinter sale price, $95.

Louis XVI small sofa in walnut and rose-flowered blue percale. Regular price, $280. Midwinter sale price, $220.

Directoire walnut armchair with straw seat. Regular price, $45. Midwinter sale price, $30.

Louis XV walnut poudreuse. Regular price, $105. Midwinter sale price, $70.

Louis XVI walnut commode. Regular price, $135. Midwinter sale price, $88.

Louis XV Provencal drawtop table with parquetry top, 3 feet 5 inches, extending to 6 feet. Regular price, $170. Midwinter sale price, $136.

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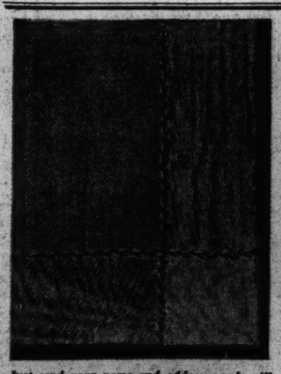

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EDUCATIONAL

The American Student

As Found in a Technical College

"What the College Student Is After" Series—No. 10

Parents send boys and girls to college. Teachers urge them to go. But what reasons do students have for being students? What are students actually thinking about as against what they seem to be thinking about? The two writers of this series of articles have mingled for a day or two in each case with the campus throngs. Under the circumstances, these articles can be only dips into the subject and can in no way be conclusive. Their purpose is to provoke helpful discussion.

By JANET MABIE

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

I THINK, if you were to ask 90 per cent of the freshmen who have been two months at Massachusetts Institute of Technology what their most immediate sentiment with respect to the institute is they would with one voice, shout, "Waterloo was a picnic to Napoleon compared with THIS!"

Which is to say that the Institute is at least one college where freshmen must, if they are to survive, deny themselves any of the more frivolous perquisites of freshmanism, in favor of complete submersion in their studies. To be sure, before the baby fluff of the freshman has given way to the more perceptible feathers of the sophomore there are certain "cane rushes" and episodes involving young men in their oldest clothes and tall poles that have been greased to a mighty slipperiness. There are, I think, freshman "hops" or parties in one of the common rooms on occasion. But in general the freshman class lacks that air of insouciance commonly associated with first-year men and the reason is ridiculously easy to find. Indeed I learned that this year a professor of physics at the Institute treated his freshman classes to the unusual spectacle of a professor apologizing for the phenomenal stiffness of the examination he set them! So there seems no doubt in the view of the most casual observer that the freshman at Massachusetts Tech is there because he has, at least to some extent, agreed with himself that he intends to go there practically solely for the purpose of doing the hardest work he ever did in his life.

But There Is College Life

It is not to be supposed that there is not a reasonable amount of what is commonly called "college life" at the Institute. There are numerous undergraduate societies; the national fraternities have chapters there. There is a considerable organized athletic activity; perhaps the best known one, so far as the public is concerned, is its crews. While many sports at Technology are intramural, the M. I. T. crews, freshman and varsity, meet the crews of the large universities regularly in the spring season.

I recall as being exceedingly illuminating the remark made me not long ago by a freshman at the Institute. We were discussing its variations from the usual type of undergraduate college and he said, quite suddenly and with a certain explosive accent, "Well, at least you get a chance to think here!"

Of course it is possible to take the view that the curriculum is so exacting that the man who did not spend most of his time thinking would find himself severed from the institution. On the other hand, I took the boy's remarks to mean that the general tendency to provide fewer distractions of a social nature, and to limit the social aspects of the undergraduate years there, was recognized by the boys as being a good thing. After all, it is primarily a technical school of the most rigid requirements. It requires a most detailed concentration and a constant vigilance in fields that cannot, no matter how brilliant the student, be treated except with the utmost seriousness. And it is therefore inevitable that there be a little less of the informality commonly to be found in colleges, and considerable more immersion in taxing subjects.

And yet there seems to me a notable absence around the college buildings of what I must, for lack of a more graceful word, call the "grubbing" attitude. It seems to me that there is conspicuous student enthusiasm to be seen on every side. Enthusiasm for the fields of electricity and aerodynamics and mechanical engineering and the like. It is not merely an embroidery, which some colleges, watchful of their budgets, would dismiss with sniffs, that in the new dormitory units there is a master radio antenna system so that a student owning a radio has nothing left to be done but to plug in and twist the dial and receive a variety of radiocasts. Radio fits in with the feeling and motive of the college. So do telephones. There are telephones in the students' rooms as part of general equipment. I don't think it is merely so they can call up someone for a whim in the middle of the night. I think it is because a telephone at the hand of a boy who is studying some phase of electricity may, in the quiet of his room, stimulate him to thinking and possibly experimentation that he might otherwise tend to let slide by.

Vacation and Summer Work

I have heard the phrase, "There is no rest for the wicked," paraphrased, in connection with M. I. T., to indicate that man's work—particularly a Tech man's work—is never done. Freshmen get a vacation when college closes in June, but not for long; 20 days or something like that, then they return again to be apportioned to camps in the White Mountains and the Maine woods and elsewhere, where they do field work in engineering and surveying and such things. It is assumed that when a man comes to Technology he has so completely put away childish things that he expects to occupy himself thenceforward like any man in business, asking very little time off, and contenting himself with an almost total absorption in his chosen field. In a way I think this results in a greater maturity among boys of freshman college age at Technology than at other colleges. There is very little time out for a boy's uncertainty about what he wants. He must select courses that, in general, he means to stick to, as a means of training for a life career. The very nature of the work makes much shilly-shallying around inexpedient. You can't be whimsical, it seems, about such fields as electrical engineering, and aeronautics, and the like. You must decide and stay decided, so to speak.

There are other technical schools of a similar character in various parts of the United States, but it has come to be the tradition to consider Massachusetts Institute of Technology as the leader of them all. The new president, Dr. Karl T. Compton, came in 1930 from Princeton to take over the administration. President Samuel Stratton, who preceded him, had been with the Bureau of Standards in Washington, and his administration was a symbol of the lofty technical excellence of the contribution thus made to the history of the institute.

School That Serves a Polish Village

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Warsaw

AN INTERESTING experiment in school-teaching has been made in a remote corner of Poland, on the eastern frontier, in a village called Turkowicze in the Province of Volhynia. The village consists of 88 cottages and a mixed population of Poles, Ruthenians and Czechs.

The school-teacher, Michael Siudak, was formerly an engineer and agriculturist. For the last eight years he has conducted the village school according to his own individual method. His idea is to connect the school with the life needs and conditions of the village, to influence the parents by means of the children, and to change their old country customs for new ones based on the achievements of natural science applied to rural life. The foundation of teaching in Mr. Siudak's school is not book learning but local economic conditions, and the cultural existence of the population. Its aim is to achieve the greatest possible economic independence, based on the systematic growth of the degree of interest taken by the young people and the population in the modern technique of agrarian, industrial and commercial economy and the problems of human existence connected with it.

Different kinds of earth are brought by the children to school and analyzed with the teacher's help. During harvest the children, together with their parents, observe little fields that have been sown and the differences of productivity. Neither lectures nor persuasion in favor of similar cultivation are neded, for the facts speak for themselves.

The teacher selects specimens of corn and makes experiments with the children. At the arithmetic lessons the productivity of tried specimens is reckoned out and the measurements of the plots selected for cultivation. Results and improvements year by year are noted in statistical tables.

This sort of work not only convinces the parents of the usefulness of the school, but also develops in the children powers of observation, capableness and efficiency. Every now and then excursions are made to other parts of the country, acquaintance is made with different types of farms, industrial, commercial and educational institutions. The children play the part of living newspapers and become factors of educational movement.

During the lessons in the Polish language the teacher takes a newspaper or magazine from which he chooses subjects of actual importance, commenting upon them and on the favorable and unfavorable features of individual and general life. In this way the children's judgment is developed and gradually their ethical and social conceptions are formed. Again this material is taken home by the children to their parents.

To complete the work, there is a school library and reading room. The child in this school is always occupied; it measures, weighs, observes, goes to the fields and cottages, gathers materials for experiments from fields, gardens, woods, etc. Through an education adapted to his conditions the child grows up strong, efficient, able to work shoulder to shoulder with the older generation, to gain new economic and cultural values, to overcome the passivity of the country people and to acquire the elements of an active and purposeful habit.

Photograph by Geo. F. Paul

UNIVERSITY OF SALAMANCA

New Activity for This Oldest Seat of Learning in Spain.

Three and four centuries ago this school was one of the most important in Europe, being famous for its teaching in law. It is now to reorganize its department of modern languages, with special emphasis on French, German, Italian and English. In the days of Luis de Leon there were 6000 students and 52 printing offices employed 3600 men.

Best Literature Brought Down From the Barn Loft

A FEW years ago the writer was teaching in a rural school some 15 miles from the railroad. One long stretch of snow and sagebrush was all that met the eye. Two men of middle age were the only neighbors, and the pupils were the members of one family. We never saw any outsiders and had "talked ourselves out." We were tired of one another and weary of ourselves.

One day an idea came to the oldest boy. He went out and, climbing into the barn loft, brought down treasures. There was a Bible, and there was a volume of Shakespeare and a copy of "Waverley." Byron's poems, Milton's, Longfellow's all had been lying in the loft, deserted by their former owners and keeping company with Whittier and Burns, spiders and mice.

The children began to sit up late at night in order to read, and soon they were acting scenes from their favorite authors. Quotations bristled in their conversation, somewhat to the surprise and chagrin of the father and mother. The little girl lay pouting on the floor one day, at times uttering a wail. Her 9-year-old brother remarked, "Tudie roars like a dove." "A Midsummer-Night's Dream" had appealed to him.

My long experience with children in isolated rural communities has shown me that their deepest interest lies in the best of literature and poetry. Boys and girls will read over and over what is strongest and deepest. I remember a boy who came to school an hour and a half before time in order to commit poems to memory. Another boy would run a long distance through the snow to obtain old copies of the Literary Digest. We people in cities and towns do not realize that there are places where magazines and good papers are unknown. A rural teacher told me a few days ago that she knew nothing of the Atlantic Monthly. A glimpse inside its pages opened her way into a veritable new world. She asked if I could tell her of other good magazines. A girl of my acquaintance who was supposed to be dull mentally has so deep a reverence for the works of what she terms "great people" that the depth of her feeling has communicated itself to me. A. S. T.

Spanish Schools Test Value of Motion Picture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid

EXPERIMENTS are being carried out in a number of Spanish schools with a view to determining the value of the cinematograph as an educational factor. The tests are undertaken in collaboration with the National Touring Association, which has prepared a number of films dealing with the art, industry, folklore, history and geography of different provinces.

Before the film is shown to the children, they are asked to write an essay on the province in question. The film is then projected, stops being made at the more important points in order to permit the teacher to explain and to comment. When the exhibition is over, the pupils are asked to write a second essay on the province. On the comparison of the essays written before and after the children have seen the film, the educational authorities are basing their deductions.

The experiments have shown that children vary widely in their reaction to what they see on the films. Some remember all the peculiarities of certain details, others are impressed by totally different aspects of the picture. Some children have actually produced more inferior work after seeing the film than when they wrote their essay before the exhibition. It is the artistic aspect which presents the greatest difficulty to the children, who are often confused as to the style and the significance of historical monuments and buildings.

The principal difficulty observed appears to be that of giving the correct amount of oral interpretation to the film. Too much interruption is found to disturb the thread of the children's thoughts. Perhaps the advent of the talking film will eventually solve this problem. It has also been found inadvisable to allow the children to take notes during the showing of the film. The tendency to concentrate on the task of writing to the exclusion of the subject in process of being shown frequently leads them to miss important parts.

Pointers for Poetry Readers

By CARILYN STEVENS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I

IN ORDER to make the particular points discussed in this article plain it will be necessary to speak throughout of "thought" and "feeling," meaning by this the intellectual fact and the feeling or emotion connected with it. These words are not used in any technical sense. Emotion as used here stands for such qualities as tenderness, compassion and human affection. One who wishes to read poetry with beauty and distinction will have to realize from the first that a poem is by its very nature an emotional affair, and to read it without this element is to strip it bare of its vitality.

Probably the reason that many people "don't like poetry" is due to the fact that they have never heard it properly read. If one must be practical on such a subject one might say that part at least of the duty of the emotions present in all true poetry is to "dig up the fallow ground." Probably no poet sets out to do this purposely. If he did he would be a reformer or a moralist rather than a poet. He just bursts into song because he is so full of his idea and all strong emotions tend to seek outlet in rhythm. But whatever the poet's motive the emotional appeal in his poetry does help to waken people out of their stupors and to break up the hard clods of callousness and indifference. They are then prepared to receive his message of truth or beauty. And this may well be the method of procedure for anyone who wishes to read poetry aloud with any lasting appeal to his audience. If he can reach them by breaking through their hard shells with the beauty and sincere sentiments of his poem he can then drop in his "seed" and may safely leave it to propagate.

To Get the Meaning

The first business of the poetry reader who wishes to read with interest, beauty, distinction and lasting effect is, of course, to get the "meaning" (in the ordinary sense) of his poem. This will be the framework upon which he is to erect his finished structure, or to use a different simile, it is the sturdy plant upon which is to bloom the perfect flower. His next step will be to begin to "color" his poem. We "color" a poem when we give to each word its full measure of beauty, emotional value and connotative richness; when we then consider these brimming-full words in their relation to each other; and when we finally gather all these ideas into the poem as a whole, intensifying the "color" here, shading it there, so that the poem will give a sense of unity, with high lights and low properly blended.

This ability to "color" is entirely a mental process. It depends on the vividness of the imagination, on the power to visualize (or realize) each detail and on spiritual perception. A fourth ingredient is very essential, though unfortunately not always so considered, and that is a deep and sympathetic desire to share with one's audience the treasures that he has discovered in the poem, for without this last element the poem will not "come forth," or "go across," as it is called. Any poetry reader who is criticized because he doesn't "reach his audience," or because he "reads to himself," will do a great deal to meet this unpleasant condition by adding this fourth ingredient to his mental equipment.

Tone Color

Speaking from the standpoint of vocal technic, "coloring" is done by the tone and inflections of the voice. No one can "color" (no matter what his mental perception of the poem may be) whose voice is thin, flat, harsh, hard or nasal. In other words, his instrument must be free. This will account for the phenomonon often encountered of persons who are mentally rich, who are loving, kind and tender, but whose voices do anything but express these qualities. This is probably due to one of two reasons. Either they have never become "voice conscious" (that is, they have never made any application between these mental qualities and the voice) or else their instruments are not "free" enough to let their goodness shine through.

These difficulties, however, can be overcome, and such people can learn to make not only a joyful noise unto the Lord but a beautiful one as well. If one would win his audience with tender persuasion to listen to what he has to say he must look well to his "tone work." For tone is the language of the emotions. The writer at one time had a high-bred, sensitive collie. This creature responded instantly to "tone." He didn't care what language was used or what the words were, if the tone were but coaxing enough he would come bounding up with joy. The same words may be cruel or compassionate, acording to the "tone" used.

[This article is in two parts. Part II will be printed in an early issue of the Educational Page.]

"Onion"

What does *your* dictionary say that it is?

Suppose you want a clear definition of the simple word "onion," and let us assume you own a dictionary which defines the word as follows:

ONION—*The bulb of the liliaceous plant, Allium cepa; also the plant having slender hollow tubular leaves.*

What is *liliaceous?* Another search—rapidly diminishing time and increasing confusion.

Or suppose you turn to another dictionary and you read:

ONION—*The edible underground coated bulb of a biennial herb (Allium cepa) of the family Liliaceae.*

More searching! Are you sure of "biennial"? Does it mean "twice a year," or "every two years"? What about "family Liliaceae"?

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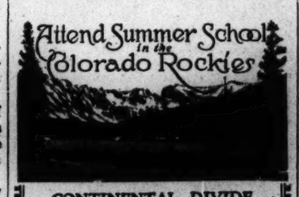

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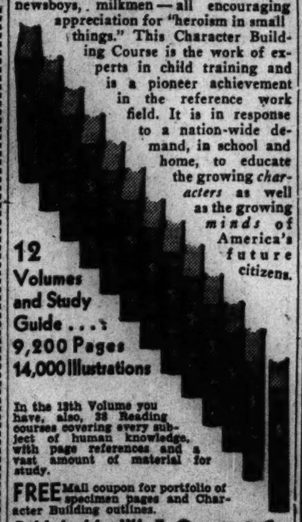

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THE HOME FORUM

England's Hammerman Poet

THERE can scarcely be a story vibrating with nobler idealism than that of Alfred Williams, the hammerman poet. This blacksmith, with no other teacher than the lexicons and Thackeray's Anthologia Græca purchased from his weekly wages, taught himself Latin and Greek with such success that he was able to give through his own poetic genius, the very essence of classical literature in English poems of unchallengeable quality.

Yet, the production of his own verse was but a small part in that greater exploration for what had been singable in that ancient idyllic country amid the Cotswold foothills around Oxford. Night by night, his hammer laid by the anvil at sundown, in fair weather and rough, Alfred Williams would cycle out searching for folk songs. He went to seek that shy, elusive driftwood of music dropped by countless travelers through the ages in that corridor of history. Thereabouts, coming and going in all directions, had passed thousands of pilgrims, palmers, shepherds, drovers, wagoners, "navigators," peddlers, salters, soldiers and fiddlers, each trolling those ditties nearest to his heart. Those songs were mingled with others learned from more static folk like mothers with babes, milkmaids, shearers, threshers and plowmen.

It would be difficult to imagine a finer ambassador to the kingdom of folk song than this shyest of men. Here he was a smith, memorizing the "Medea" to the rhythm of his sledge, chalking the difficult lines thereof on the chimney cowl, uniquely equipped for wheedling, coaxing and wooing from other shy singers those coy songs that were hummed—the words half-remembered—at the plow-tail.

In setting out to make a complete collection of the folk songs of the Thames headwaters, Alfred Williams joined that band of enthusiasts who in the last thirty years have found, in folk song, variety of tune, worthiness of emotion and beauty of expression. No bitter contention of the critics about authorship, antiquity and authenticity deterred Williams. He, with many others, found these homely melodies particularly pleasurable. Other students like Lucy Broadwood, Cecil Sharp, Vaughan Williams, Marjorie Kennedy Fraser and Sir Richard Terry may have had more success in the collection of tunes. No one, however, came near Alfred Williams as a collector of words.

This lovable man approached these songs with the reverence of one gathering simple lovely flowers. He loved their naïve beauty. His classical knowledge reverenced their long descent from the songs of harvesting and plowing, of haysel and herding inherited from the days of Virgil and beyond. In admiration, this patient seeker would listen to the Cotswold mother crooning to her babe of the "Old Bedstead":

'Twas a four-post bedstead, as solid as a rock,
It stood in the corner with an old-fashioned clock
A bright patchwork quilt on the feather bed was spread;
A relic in the family was the old bedstead.

Or he would sit in the ingle-nook by the bread-oven and join in that unusual repetitive introductory chorus, ("Thaay Stwuns," repeated eight times), to that very old Gloucestershire song of "George Ridler's Oven,"—

The stwuns that built Gaarge Ridler's oven,
And thaay quem vrom the Bleakney quaar;

A group of children unraveling a rhyming game, such as the Eastleach St. Valentine's song, was sure to arrest his attention:

Mornty! Mornty! Valentine!
Blow the oats against the wind,
We are ragged and you are fine,
So please to give us a Valentine.

May Day would find him chatting to morris dancers who joined song with action. Or his ear would be cocked to catch the cry of the peddler:

Chairs to mend? Old chairs to mend?
Rush or cane bottom; Old chairs to mend?

A visit to the barns in wet weather would give him the chance of noting the thresher's song:

Ground for the floor; ground for the floor;
I've a neat little cottage and it's ground for the floor.

In the stables the ostlers were singing of the wagoner:

Way! Wo-utt! Drive on!
My jolly waggoner, drive on!

The hill country gave Alfred Williams many feasts at which singing was an important feature. There were shearing feasts, seed-cake feasts and harvest-home suppers. Here he would hear "The willow-tree does twist," and "We are all jolly shearers and we like it well." And "Ripe and bearded barley":

All among the barley,
Who would not be blithe,
While the ripe and bearded barley
Is smiling on the scythe?

In such a manner did Williams move among the simple people of these valleys. They sang to him with enthusiastic naturalness and respectful courtesy. He captured their delight in the lovely sights of nature. He was moved by the crystallization in song after song of their love for modesty, sweetness, constancy and courage. It was of such a people dwelling in such an Arcady that Alfred Williams collected his folk songs in the upper Thames valleys. E. W.

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In the Wilderness

I look back on our camp in the Chobe Hills as another man, in exile, might look back on some pretty little suburban cottage. It was a cosy little village, nestling among the thorn-trees. There was first a sleeping-tent of green-colored canvas with a roof lined with red to protect us from the sun, and an extra roof or "fly" to form an air chamber, and a canvas floor. It was equipped with army-cots specially made, longer and wider than the usual army-cot and provided with good mattresses. Folding canvas easy-chairs and a folding writing table completed the furnishings. Off one end was a little bathroom with a folding canvas tub. When we came in after a day in the open, we always found great kettles of hot water for a refreshing bath steaming over the fire near 'Mpishi's hut.

Pitched close to the bedroom tent was the dining-room—simply a huge, thick tarpaulin roof with open sides. That, too, had its folding table and chairs. Just beyond the dining-room was the storehouse, another stout, green-colored tent, and a little way off was the cook-house, a grass hut built by our porters in native style. A tiny village of grass huts stood apart—sleeping quarters for the cook and the headmen and for the porters. . . .

I can close my eyes and fancy myself at home among the Chobe Hills. It is early morning. The sun has not yet topped the distant hills. I awaken, . . . happy and fit and full of eagerness to work. I get out from under my warm blankets and dress quickly, spurred on by the sharp morning air and by the appetizing odor of bacon . . . brought all the way from America.

We eat breakfast in the open, while the sun comes creeping up through the thorn-trees. From our dining-room we can see animals, singly and in herds, straying riverward, cropping as they go. We look out on all sides. . . .

Today I am staying in camp to write some necessary letters. . . . As I work, the routine of the camp goes on about me. Aloni and the Toto, having deftly made up our beds and swept our canvas floor and washed the dishes and made everything shipshape, busy themselves at a little pool . . . doing the week's wash. . . . 'Mpishi is baking bread, using an enormous roasting-pan for an oven. He fills the bottom with hot sand, on which he sets his bread-pans; then he puts on the top and covers it over with red coals. The yeasty fragrance of it drifts to me and makes me remember my boyhood; here in the African wilderness I can fancy myself in my mother's kitchen in Kansas. The boys, lying lazily under the thorn-trees, dose or talk in low tones. Some of them are fashioning sandals of buffalo-hide with thorn-needles and long strips of rawhide for thread. . . . Presently 'Mpishi's assistant beats a tattoo on a pan. Dinner is ready.

We are in the heart of the wilderness. Our nearest neighbor is two days' journey distant, but we dine luxuriously and our food is served with as much ceremony as if we were in a New York hotel, on our service of white enameled ware.—From "Camera Trails in Africa," by MARTIN JOHNSON.

Imagination

Nets that keep men from the sky
Pale routine spreads to bind me;
But I have wings on which to fly
And a bright wind behind me.

Tall ranks of regimented hours
Would drill me to their shaping;
But I can call on timeless powers
To breach them for escaping.

Where there can be no land, a land
Bears peaks; where sea-waves never
Boomed upon shore, a silver sand
Hears harmonies forever.

Nothing too far, is there, nor fair
To balk my heart's spring swallow;
But oh! a-foot must I trail her
If summer is to follow.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

Kites in Osaka

Kites were everywhere. Here a small boy was having trouble keeping his in the air at all. There another was leaving his, tangled up on a telegraph wire, in the air forever. Still another was throwing rocks at his, fluttering aloft in a similar position. Others were working to make theirs fly high enough, even for a moment, to avoid a passing auto or car. And some were striving in vain to shake apart the strings of theirs that had tangled together. Most of the kites were of that variety shaped and painted like the busts of little men in olden dress with arms akimbo. Some were square and some like butterflies or birds.

At one place I stopped with a rapidly gathering crowd to watch the fate of a little man-kite whose owner none of us could see. There was no telling how far off he might be. The string of his kite came across the ridgepole of a house on the other side of the street, then ran horizontally over to a line of telegraph wires on ours, where struggled the kite. Every time the string was jerked or steadily pulled by the anxious unseen hand, the kite went sliding back and forth along the wires like a bead on an abacus. But its string was not yet tangled around any of the wires and it would at times jump from one to another and begin its racing up and down again. The boy on the other end of the string across the house somewhere could not see what he was doing, and the crowd that could not see him stood below the wire watching with bated breath. . . . With every slide of the kite on a wire or jump from one to another, arose from below an audible exclamation, and when it finally broke free and soared lightly up into the air, the sigh of relief that escaped all those smiling lips amounted almost to a shout of joy.

Going a little farther down the street, I came upon three tiny girls in gayly colored long-sleeved kimonos keeping a shuttlecock a-wing with pretty and expensive battledores. Their prettiness fascinated me, but not so much as the impishness of their little brother, who having no battledore, was batting away with them with a jagged piece of rough pine board he had torn off a packing case.

The children at play in the streets at the beginning of every New Year are in their way better worth the going out and seeing than their elders on the screens and boards of the theaters. —GLENN SHAW, in "Osaka Sketches."

Cooper Visits Samuel Rogers

Mr. (Samuel) Rogers had the good nature to let me see his house, after breakfast. It stands near the head of the place, there being a right-angle between his dwelling and mine, and its windows, in the rear, open on the Green Park. In every country in which men began to live for enjoyment and taste, it is a desideratum to get an abode that is not exposed to the noise and bustle of a thoroughfare. One who has intellectual resources, and elegant accomplishments, in which to take refuge, scarcely desires to be a street gazer, and I take it to be almost a test of the character of a population, when its higher classes seek to withdraw from publicity in this manner. One can conceive of a trader who has grown rich wishing to get a "good stand," even for a house, but I am now speaking of men of cultivated minds and habits. . . .

The house of Mr. Rogers is a chef-d'œuvre for the establishment of a bachelor. I understood him to say that it occupied a part of the site of a dwelling of a former Duke of St. Albans, and so well is it proportioned that I could hardly believe it to be so small as feet and inches demonstrate. Its width cannot be more than eighteen feet, while its depth may a little exceed fifty. The house in which we lodge is even smaller. But the majority of the town-houses, here, are by no means distinguished for their size. Perhaps the average of the genteel lodging-houses, of which I have spoken, is less than that of Mr. Rogers's dwelling.

This gentleman has his drawing-room and dining-room lined with pictures, chiefly by the old masters. Several of them are the studies of larger works. His library is filled with valuable books; curiosities, connected principally with literature, history, and the arts, are strewed about the house; and even some rare relics of Egyptian sculpture find a place in this tasteful abode. Among other things of the sort, he has the original agreement for the sale of "Paradise Lost"! The price, I believe, was twenty-five pounds. It is usual to rail at this meanness, but I question if there is a bookseller, now in London, who would pay so much for it.

I was much interested with a little circumstance connected with these rarities. In the drawing-room stands a precious antique vase, on a handsome pedestal of carved wood. Chantrey was dining with the poet, as a group collected around the spot, to look at the vase. "Do you know who did this carving?" asked the sculptor, laying his hand on the pedestal. Mr. Rogers mentioned the carver he employed. "Yes, yes, he had the job, but I did the work,"—being then an apprentice, or a journeyman, I forget which. —JAMES FENIMORE COOPER, in "Gleanings in Europe." Edited by ROBERT E. SPILLER.

Courtesy of The Babcock Galleries, New York

Translucence. From a Painting by Leon Carroll

ARTISTS help us to remember that we live in a world of unseen beauty. By selecting for us the significant forms that go to make up pictures inspired by nature they increase our power to see pictorially. Leon Carroll takes us even farther into that realm of which Harriet W. Sewall sang:

Why thus longing, thus forever sighing
For the far-off, unattained, dim,
With the beautiful all round thee lying
Offers up its low, perpetual hymn?

Mr. Carroll has discovered for us a new world of beauty in the tiny forms of weeds. One of his latest pictures, called "Translucence," is based on a magnification of one member of those wild wayside grasses that New Englanders used to gather (probably they still do) and dry for use in ornamental bouquets. The particular weed from which this picture derives has the botanical name of Catananche Cerulea. That Mr. Carroll manifests such firm feeling for the integrity of the forms of these overlapping petals may be due in part to his early training as an architect. These petals clearly remind one of the acanthus leaf motif used in classic Corinthian columns.

Yet are these petals palpably vegetable in structure, glowing with light that is transmitted as well as reflected. They are suffused with mother-of-pearl tones which we should never be able to enjoy if Mr. Carroll had not magnified these forms for us, carrying the scale so far beyond the ordinary that in fancy we are like Gullivers in a Brobdingnagian garden. In these vigorous but pliable stems one feels the thrust upward from the ground, another manifestation of the grandness of gesture that is to be met with in all nature. The blooms pulsate on these stems, never quite still, responding to the rhythms of the breeze; no longer, so far as we are concerned, "born to blush unseen."

Twilight Calm

Screened in the leafy wood
The stock-doves sit and brood:
The very squirrel leaps from bough to bough
But lazily; pauses; and settles now
Where once he stored his food.

One by one the flowers close,
Lily and dewy rose
Shutting their tender petals from the moon;
The grasshoppers are still; but not so soon
Are still the noisy crows.

The dormouse squats and eats
Choice little dainty bits
Beneath the spreading roots of a broad lime;
Nibbling his fill he stops from time to time
And listens where he sits.

From far the lowings come
Of cattle driven home:
From farther still the wind brings faintly
The vast continual murmur of the sea,
Now loud, now almost dumb. . . .

In separate herds the deer
Lie; here the bucks, and here
The does, and by its mother sleeps the fawn:
Through all the hours of night until the dawn
They sleep, forgetting fear.

—CHRISTINA ROSSETTI, in "Goblin Market and Other Poems."

Mättad

Översättning av den å denna sida på engelska förekommande uppsatsen i Kristlig Vetenskap

"NÄR jag uppvaknar, vill jag mätta mig av din åsyn", säger psalmisten. Att bliva mättat (tillfredsställt) är varje längtande hjärtas åstundan. Denna sanna åstundan är icke så mycket sökandet efter ett särskilt föremål som en trängtan att uppnå en större fullhet av liv.

När psalmisten skrev dessa ord, framställde han profetiskt den erfarenhet, genom vilken den som studerar Christian Science förstår, att han har funnit sanningen. Han vet, att han i någon mån vaknat upp till andlig verklighet; hans längtande hjärta mättas; hans frågor, hans tvivel, hans önskningar, allt bliver besvarat, stillat genom skådandet av Gud och Hans avbild, den andliga människan. Genom att han finner Gud, har han funnit sitt eget sanna jag, sin broder människan och det andliga universum.

"Jag är livets bröd", sade Kristus Jesus. "Den som kommer till mig, han skall aldrig hungra, och den som tror på mig, han skall aldrig någonsin törsta". Och likväl hungra och törsta i detta det tjugonde århundradet män och kvinnor alltjämt efter något som de icke hava funnit.. "Jag är det levande brödet, som har kommit ned från himmelen", sade han. "Det levande brödet" måste vara delgivandet av andligt liv och kärlek till människorna. Ingenting mindre än detta kan tillfredsställa hjärtats hunger. Detta "levande bröd" är, såsom Mrs. Eddy förklarar i Christian Science' lärobok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (sid. 33), "det andliga varats stora sanning".

I *Retrospection and Introspection* berättar Mary Baker Eddy, Upptäckaren och Grundaren av Christian Science, hur hon i sin stora nöd uppfångade en glimt av den gudomliga verkligheten och hur dagandet av denna gudomliga lycka för alltid bortog den tron, att tillfredsställelse kan vinnas i materiella ting. Ingen har någonsin blivit mättad av det som är endast skal; men många hålla fast vid materialitetens skal, emedan de icke veta, att något bättre finnes att få.

Hur skola vi då finna denna himmelska skatt? Vi kunna icke se längre än vi genom vårt tänkande äro beredda att se. Vi kunna lära känna det goda, endast i den mån vi upphöra att veta av det onda. Varje litet övervinnande av onda böjelser, vanor och frestelser bringar oss därför närmare skådandet av den gudomliga naturen, om vilken Johannes talar, när han säger: "Mina älskade, vi äro nu Guds barn". Den lycka, som kommer av villfarelsens övervinnande, därigenom att något mer av Guds likhet framträder, är den mest tillfredsställande av alla erfarenheter, och privilegiet att utarbeta vår egen frälsning är den mest intressante av alla sysselsättningar. Varför skulle någon tveka att taga itu med uppgiften att hävda sin andliga börderätt? Endast därför att för de flesta människor, som befinna sig i "Domens dal", valet icke är alldeles klart. Benägenheten att tillskansa sig det bästa man vet, motviljan att "bränna sina skepp", fruktan att kanske, när allt kommer omkring, Ande ej räcker till att möta människosläktets alla behov i sjukdom och i hälsa—dessa tvivel, som uppstiga i hjärtat, komma de svaga dödliga att stå tvekande på stranden, rädda att överskrida det rätta tänkandets Rubicon, vilket skall höja dem över tron på det materiella.

Men i själva verket är det icke något konkret föremål, som står emellan människosläktet och full tillfredsställelse. Det är icke materie eller materiella ägodelar i sig själva, som stänga vägen; det är endast den mänskliga uppfattningen om värden, som varit felaktig, begreppet om verklighet, som varit förvillat. Det fordras icke, att vi skola övergiva varje människa eller ting, som vi värdera; vi behöva endast övergiva den felaktiga uppfattningen av universum och allt vad däri inbegripes; och om vi icke äro villiga till detta och till att göra det så grundligt som vi kunna, skola vi aldrig genom andlig förnimmelse få skåda vår egen verkliga andliga natur och uppvakna, mättade genom förståelsen av Guds likhet.

Psalmisten erkände, att vad han behövde, var en fullare förståelse av Gud, och alla människor skulle erkänna detta faktum, om de förstode, att Livet självt, fullt, skiftande och aldrig upphörande, är ett annat namn för Gud; att Kärleken, öm, tillfredsställande och beständig, är Gud; att erkännandet av människans sanna självhet är "en dyrbar pärla", för vilken falska föreställningar med glädje läggas åsido. "När dödliga börja förstå Ande", skriver Mrs. Eddy på sid. 283 i *Science and Health*, "uppgiva de den tron, att det finnes någon sann tillvaro skild från Gud". Det bästa i livet kan man aldrig lära känna genom hörsägner. Vem vet, hur en plats ser ut, innan han själv kommit dit? Vem vet, vad Guds egen likhet är, innan han uppvaknar från drömmen om liv i materie? Den som genom studiet av Christian Science, Livets Vetenskap, har börjat vakna upp från drömmen, vet, att ingen någonsin kan bliva helt tillfredsställd, förrän hans uppvaknande är fullständigt.

Upplysningar angående Christian Science litteratur utgiven i svensk översättning kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Blue Jays in the Snow

A loveller thing I do not know
Than blue jays flying in the snow.
Junco, with your ashen breast,
Nuthatch, with your steely crest,
Little friendly chickadees,
Crying in the cedar trees;
Crow, that never seems so black
As upon a Winter track;
Did you see them going by,
Like small bits of the blue sky,
Hidden now behind something
Dusky gray like a bird's wing? . . .

Now my faith is strong again
In dogwood and in cyclamen,
And I believe in iris now,
And flowers on the apple bough,
And under the great drifts of snow
I see the pale arbutus grow,
Although the wind is loud and cold
And all the trees look hard and old.

—LOUISE DRISCOLL, in "Garden Grace."

Satisfied

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I SHALL be satisfied," said the Psalmist, "when I awake, with thy likeness." To be satisfied is the desire of every longing heart. This true desire is not so much the search after any particular object as the yearning to attain a greater fullness of life.

When the Psalmist wrote these words he prophetically stated the experience by which the student of Christian Science realizes that he has found the truth. He knows that he has awakened in some degree to spiritual reality; his longing heart is satisfied; his questions, his doubts, his desires, all are met, quenched by the vision of God and of His likeness, spiritual man. In finding God, he has found his own true self, his brother man, and the spiritual universe.

"I am the bread of life," Christ Jesus said; "he that cometh to me shall never hunger; and he that believeth on me shall never thirst." Yet in this twentieth century, men and women are still hungering and thirsting for something they have not found. "I am the living bread," he said, "which came down from heaven." "The living bread" must be the impartation of spiritual life and love to men. Nothing less than this can satisfy the hunger of the heart. This "living bread," as Mrs. Eddy explains in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 33), is "the great truth of spiritual being."

In "Retrospection and Introspection" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, tells how in her great need she caught a glimpse of divine reality, and the dawn of this divine happiness took away forever the belief that satisfaction could be found in material things. No one ever yet was satisfied with husks; but many are clinging to the husks of materiality because they do not know there is anything better to be had.

How, then, is this heavenly treasure to be found? One can see no farther than his thinking prepares him to see. One can know good only as he ceases to know evil; therefore every little overcoming of evil tendencies, habit, or temptations brings one nearer to the vision of the divine nature, spoken of by John when he said, "Beloved, now are we the sons of God." The happiness that comes from the overcoming of error through the appearing of a little more of God's likeness is of all experiences the most satisfying, and the privilege of working out one's own salvation is the most interesting of all occupations. Why, then, should anyone hesitate to enter upon the task of claiming his spiritual birthright? Only because to most men who find themselves "in the valley of decision" the choice is not quite clear. The inclination to appropriate the best of what is known, the dislike of "burning one's boats," the fear that perhaps, after all, Spirit is insufficient to meet all the needs of mankind in sickness and in health,—these doubts arising in the heart cause frail mortals to hesitate on the brink, afraid to cross the rubicon of right thinking, which will lift them above belief in materiality.

But, after all, what stands between mankind and satisfaction is not any concrete thing. It is not matter or material possessions in themselves that block the way; it is only that the human sense of values has been wrong, the concept of reality at fault. One is not called upon to give up everyone and everything for which he cares; one needs only to give up the false sense of the universe and all that it contains; and unless one consents to do this, and to do it as thoroughly as he can, he can never behold, through spiritual sense, his own real spiritual nature, and awake satisfied in the understanding of God's likeness.

The Psalmist recognized his need to be the need of a fuller understanding of God, and so would all men recognize this fact did they realize that Life itself, full, varied, and never ending, is another name for God; that Love, tender, satisfying, and constant, is God; that the recognition of man's true selfhood is the "pearl of great price," for which all false beliefs are to be gladly laid aside. "As mortals begin to understand Spirit," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 283 of Science and Health, "they give up the belief that there is any true existence apart from God." The best things of life can never be known by hearsay. Who knows what a place is like until he gets there? Who knows what God's own likeness is until he awakens from the dream of life in matter? He who has begun, through the study of Christian Science, the Science of Life, to awaken from the dream, knows that no one ever can be fully satisfied until his awakening is complete.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.]

Gissing's New Family

It was after dinner, an April evening, and Gissing slipped away from the house for a stroll. He was afraid to stay in, because he knew that if he did, Fuji would ask him again to fix the dishcloth rack in the kitchen. . . . Fuji had asked him six times to fix the rack, but Gissing always pretended to forget about it. To appease his methodical butler, he had written on a piece of paper FIX DISHCLOTH RACK and pinned it to his dressing-table pincushion; but he paid no attention to the memorandum.

He went out into the green April dusk. Down by the pond piped those repeated treble whistlings. . . . Tonight, when the keen chirruping ceased, there was still another sound that did not cease. . . . He pushed through the bushes. In a little hollow were three small puppies, whining faintly. . . . They were huddled close together; their eyes, a cloudy unspeculative blue, were only just opened. . . . He picked them up carefully and carried them home.

"Quick, Fuji!" he said. "Warm some milk, some of the Grade A. . . . I'll get the spare-room bed ready."

Fuji came up with the milk, and looked very grave when he saw the muddy footprints on the clean sheet.

"Now, Fuji," said Gissing, "do you suppose they can lap, or will we have to pour it down?"

In spite of his superior manner, Fuji was a good fellow in an emergency. . . . He suggested the fountain-pen filler. They washed the ink out of it, and used it. . . . Gissing sat by the spare-room bed until he was sure the puppies were sleeping correctly. He closed the door so that Fuji would not hear him humming a lullaby. Three Blind Mice was the only nursery song he could remember, and he sang it over and over again. . . . By and by he wrote two letters. One to a bookseller in the city, asking him to send (at once) one copy of Dr. Holt's book on the Care and Feeding of Children, and a well illustrated copy of Mother Goose. The other was to Mr. Poodle, asking him to fix a date for the christening of Mr. Gissing's three small nephews, who had come to live with him.

"It is lucky they are all boys," said Gissing. "I would know nothing about bringing up girls."

"I suppose," he added after a while, "that I shall have to raise Fuji's wages."

Then he went into the kitchen and fixed the dishcloth rack. . . .

Gissing had learned that there is only one way to deal with the almost inexhaustible energy of childhood . . . to encourage and draw it out. . . . To start the day with a rush, stimulating every possible outlet of zeal. . . . The before-breakfast game was conducted on regular routine. . . . Gissing let them yell for a few moments—as long as he thought the neighbors would endure it. . . . Then he strode into the nursery. As soon as they heard him raising the shades there was complete silence. They hastened to pull the blankets over themselves, and lay tense, faces on paws, with bright expectant upward eyes. . . . He solemnly unlatched and lowered the tall sides of the cribs. He stood in the middle of the room, with a gesture of command. "Quiet, now," he said. "Quiet, until I tell you."

He . . . reëntered his couch . . . feigning sleep. In the nursery was a terrific stillness. It was a rule of the game that they should lie thus, in absolute quiet, until he uttered a huge imitation snore. . . . He snored. There were three sprawling thumps, a rush of feet and a tumbling squeeze through the . . . door. Then they were on the couch and upon him, with panting yelps of glee . . . they rollicked and scrambled . . . quivering imps of absurd pleasure. . . . No one knew exactly what was the imagined purpose of the lark. . . . Like all the best games it had not been carefully thought out.—From "Where the Blue Begins," by CHRISTOPHER MORLEY.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

COHALAN SET BACK A ROUND

Thirty Left in U. S. Class B Squash Tennis Play at Crescent A. C.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—Favorites continued to advance in the United States squash tennis championship for Class B players, yesterday, at the Crescent Athletic Club, and when the play for the day was concluded, the second round had been completed, and two players were in the fourth round, leaving only 30 of the original 73.

P. J. Cohalan of New York Athletic Club, the leading seeded player, was set back a round, his third-round victory by default being canceled when it was found that it had been listed through a misunderstanding. He will encounter Hamilton K. Sayen of Fraternity Squash Tennis Club this afternoon.

The enforced retirement of Frederick J. Walters Jr., Princeton Club, left only seven of the seeded players in the list, but all of these came through to the third round either by default or with the utmost ease. Frank R. Hanson, Columbia University Club, second favorite, was especially brilliant in defeating C. C. Goodridge of the home club, 15—1, 15—9.

Charles W. Fyfe, the Crescent Athletic Club veteran, played his third round match with his clubmate, W. E. Lawrence, ahead of schedule this afternoon, and won his way to the fourth round, 15—4, 15—7. The other player in that round is Carl H. Donner, Princeton Club, who has advanced to that point with the aid of a bye and two defaults, without playing at all.

The balance of the third round will be played this afternoon, with several of the stars threatened with defeat at the hands of their unseeded opponents. Already several matches of the closest sort have been played, and with the progress of the play, these are likely to be increased, as the contenders are closely matched, and surprises are to be expected. The hardest battle yesterday brought Alfred T. Mahan of Yale Club against W. H. English Jr., Princeton Club, and the struggle lasted 1¼ hours, with Mahan the final victor by the score of 13—18, 15—12, 17—14. Another struggle was won by C. Rayner Smith of Fraternity Squash Tennis Club over Otis C. Stanton, Harvard Club, 15—3, 4—15, 17—16, the service changing hands several times on the final point with Smith finally victor with the aid of a service ace. The summary:

UNITED STATES CLASS B SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round

H. K. Sayen, Fraternity Club, won from T. L. Bates, Yale Club, by default.

A. T. Mahan, Yale Club, defeated W. H. English Jr., Princeton Club, 13—18, 15—12, 17—14.

W. S. Hervey, Fraternity Club, defeated W. O. Wyckoff, Fraternity Club, 15—9, 11—15, 15—3.

F. R. Hanson, Columbia U. C., defeated C. C. Goodridge, Crescent A. C., 15—1, 15—9.

Prescott Evarts, Yale Club, defeated Henry Reeve, N. Y. A. C., 15—9, 18—14.

Lambert Prettyman, Yale Club, defeated D. E. Bartow, Fraternity Club, 15—7, 15—9.

R. C. Hynson, Princeton Club, won from A. G. Lanier, Yale Club, by default.

C. R. Smith, Park Avenue S. C., defeated O. C. Stanton, Harvard Club, 15—3, 4—15, 17—16.

A. J. Cameron, Shelton Club, defeated Mead Treadwell, Yale Club, 14—18, 15—4, 15—9.

H. B. Fisher, Fraternity Club, won from J. B. Jones, Park Avenue S. C., by default.

L. H. Sonneborn, Yale Club, defeated J. H. Schoerer, Essex Club, 15—7, 18—15.

W. J. Wilson, Columbia U. C., won from W. W. Stokes, Yale Club, by default.

J. B. Quincy, N. Y. A. C., defeated D. D. Jackson Jr., Columbia U. C., 15—5, 15—5.

D. B. Carson, Park Avenue S. C., won from T. H. Hendrickson, Crescent A. C., by default.

THIRD ROUND

C. W. Fyfe, Crescent A. C., defeated W. E. Lawrence, Crescent A. C., 15—4, 15—7.

Carl H. Donner, Princeton Club, won from M. D. Grant, N. Y. A. C., by default.

YALE SWIMMERS WIN FROM C. C. N. Y., 56-15

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—Yale University scored easily over the College of the City of New York in the swimming section of their Eastern Intercollegiate meet in the City College pool yesterday evening, but the Lavender water polo team reversed the verdict in that part of the meet. The swimming score was 56 to 15, with City College scoring one first, and one second place.

But in the water polo contest the locals, with J. E. Sobel ,'31 scoring freely all the way through for a total of seven touch goals, two thrown goals and six goals from the foul line, won an easy victory, 52 to 23. The remaining score for City College was made by Abelson, with a touch goal.

Harold R. Kramer '33, the star of City College, was unable to compete, and this diminished the chances of the locals, though it is unlikely that it would have altered the ultimate result. Milton Ness '34, the new recruit for City College, showed well in the distance events. The summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by C. G. Zug '31, Yale; second, D. H. Clement '31, Yale; third, Louis Abelson '32, C. C. N. Y. Time—26 3-5s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by John Nolan '33, C. C. N. Y.; second, E. W. Moon '32S, Yale; third, Charles H. Mortimer '33, C. C. N. Y. Time—1m. 1 3-5s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by Albert T. Hapke 3d '32, Yale; second, Arthur S. Jarco '31, Yale; third, Milton Ness '34, C. C. N. Y. Time—2m. 28 2-5s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by C. C. Leedy '32, Yale; second, John R. Strauss '31, Yale; third, Milton Ness '34, C. C. N. Y. Time—8m. 33 4-5s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by R. L. Messimer Jr. '31, Yale; second, S. K. Tully '33, Yale; third, Sidney Richman '32, C. C. N. Y. Time—1m. 57s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by J. S. Wolke '32, Yale; second, F. D. Lapham '33, Yale; third, Eugene Segal '33, C. C. N. Y. Time—2m. 52 1-5s.

Fancy Dive—Won by Justin A. Godchaux '32, Yale, 79.7 points; second, Myron C. Steffen '31, C. C. N. Y., 73.8 points; third, John Nolan '33, C. C. N. Y., 68.6 points.

200-Yard Relay—Won by Yale (W. J. Oldfield 34, Robert G. Omsted '31, Walter M. Scoope '31 and R. L. Messimer Jr. '31); second, C. C. N. Y. (John Nolan '33, Anthony Huffert '33, Alan Fawcett '31 and Charles H. Mortimer '33. Time—1m. 43s.

AMERICANS TAKE DUTKOWSKI

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (AP)—The New York Americans of the National Hockey League announced last night the purchase from the Chicago Black Hawks of Duke Dutkowski, veteran defense man. Although captain of the team Dutkowski failed to play up to form for the Black Hawks, who recently asked waivers on him. The Americans announced they would use the veteran at a wing position. He will report to his new club at Philadelphia.

England Makes an Encouraging Start

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JOHANNESBURG, S. Afr., Feb. 14—England made an encouraging start on Feb. 13, scoring 338 runs for the loss of six wickets in the fourth test match at the Wanderers' ground here against South Africa—a vital encounter which the Mother country must win to have a chance of securing the "Rubber" in the fifth and final game beginning Feb. 23. A. P. F. Chapman, English skipper, who predicted before the match that his men were now used to the matting wickets and would win the last two tests, did his side a great service by winning the toss and deciding to bat first.

Over 2000 spectators were present to cheer R. E. S. Wyatt and H. W. Lee when they emerged from the pavilion to open the innings. South Africa, under the new leadership of H. B. Cameron, had concentrated on fielding a strong bowling side with the inclusion of A. E. Hall, Lancashire, a born left-hander. Nevertheless, the home team's bowling did not come up to expectations and England was allowed to score steadily all day long, though the fielding of Cameron and his team mates was beyond reproach and a joy to watch.

Lee was dismissed, leg before wicket, bowled by Nupen for 17 runs, with a total score of 41 and Wyatt left soon after, leg before wicket to the same bowler, after which W. R. Hammond and E. H. Hendren put on 119 in 100 minutes and Maurice Leyland and M. J. G. Turnbull added 98 by the brightest batting in the day's play. Leyland was last out at 337, having dominated the game, scoring 91 out of 148 in two hours. MacMillan, fielding on the boundary, held a remarkably brilliant catch to dismiss Hammond, who gave the ball such a tremendous clout that it appeared to be sailing for six.

Buffalo Defeats St. Louis Flyers

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Tulsa	21	2	6	94	55	42
Kansas City	17	3	10	52	31	34
Chicago	15	2	16	75	65	30
Duluth	15	1	15	67	63	30
Buffalo	15	4	12	61	58	30
Minneapolis	11	2	17	47	71	22
St. Louis	5	0	23	38	91	10

RESULT FEB. 13

Buffalo 4, St. Louis 2.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 14—The St. Louis American hockey team again took defeat as its portion last night, losing 4 to 2 to the Buffalo majors in an exciting contest. The Flyers, first to score and playing brilliant hockey, seemed on the way to victory, but some extreme roughness followed by penalties, enabled the easterners to gain their objective.

BUFFALO	ST. LOUIS
Bouchard, Cousin, lw	rw, Boileau, Jackson
Thorteinsen, Mitchell, c	c, Goyer, Kirk
Morrison, Heyd, rw	lw, Hill, Acaster
Breen, Rennie, ld	rd, Singer, Clarke
Oatman, Donnelly, rd	ld, Creasey, Cameron
Stark, g	g, Reaume

Score—Buffalo 4, St. Louis 2. Goals—Oatman, Thorteinsen, Heyd, Bouchard for Buffalo; Acaster, Goyer for St. Louis. Assists—Rennie for Buffalo; Morrison, Jackson, Creasey for St. Louis. Referee—Edward O'Leary. Time—Three 20m. periods.

KANSAS STATE FIVE IS THIRD IN 'BIG SIX'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMES, Ia., Feb. 14—Kansas State College broke the tie for third place with Iowa State College in the "Big Six" basketball race here last night, by means of an impressive 38-to-24 victory in which S. H. Brockway '32, hitherto unknown as a basketball star, scored seven floor goals, making five out of six tries good in the last half.

At the start of the first half the two teams played on even terms, but Kansas State forged ahead soon after R. C. Roadcap '32 and Albert Heitman '32 had caged a pair of goals for the Cyclones. H. O. Cronkite '32 was the mainspring of the Kansas State floor game and he led his team to a lead of 18 to 9 at the end of the period.

Roadcap and R. M. Rieke '32 scored two goals in rapid succession at the beginning of the second half and the Wildcats immediately started a scoring spree in which they were shown the way by Brockway. They maintained a lead of at least 10 points during the remainder of the game.

The game was unusually rough, Kansas State making 11 personal fouls and Iowa State making seven. Kansas State made 10 goals out of 13 tries in the last half. The summary:

KANSAS STATE	IOWA STATE
Vohs, lf	rg, Hawk
Brockway, rf	lg, Rieke
Cronkite, Dalton, c	c, Heitman
Fairbank, lg	rf, Roadcap
Wiggins, Schooley, rg	lf, Thomson, Holmes

Score—Kansas State College 38, Iowa State College 24. Goals from floor—Brockway 7, Cronkite 4, Fairbank 3, Vohs 2, Wiggins for Kansas State; Roadcap 4 Rieke 2, Thomson, Heitman, Hawk for Iowa State. Goals from foul—Vohs, Cronkite, Fairbank, Wiggins for Kansas State; Thomson 4, Roadcap 2 for Iowa State. Officials—J. P. Wolf, Missouri, and Jack North, Highland Park.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Minnesota 2, Wisconsin 1.
St. Thomas 0, Hamline 0.

SPORTS BRITISH

WHEN IS THE AMATEUR NOT?

London

THE time-honored conundrum, When is an amateur not an amateur? has quite a number of interesting answers, and the latest of them—in full conformity with British and American sporting opinion—will undoubtedly have the effect of limiting the size of European teams competing at Los Angeles in the Olympic Games of 1932. Which, in the opinion of many people who have considered the matter, will be a good thing. The Olympic Games themselves are reckoned worth while, because they tend to marshal the emulations and rivalries of nations in a beneficial, pacific field; but, in the great boom of world sport that followed the war, enthusiasm rather outran discretion in extending the modern ramifications of these festivals, with the result that their basic structure—amateurism—had to take an unanticipated strain. Hence the vexed, and still vexing, question of "broken time," and its attendant complexities.

In connection with the Olympic Games, it has been laid down, by the Executive Committee of the International Olympic Council and the representatives of the international sports-governing federations, that "a holiday given under normal conditions in a business or profession or a holiday accorded under the same conditions on the occasion of the Olympic Games, and provided that it does not lead to a reimbursement for lost salary, direct or indirect," does not constitute a breach of amateurism.

But how many athletes, unless they be university students or schoolboys, can, by any stretch of imagination, contemplate a summer vacation, "under normal conditions, etc., etc.," of 46 days—which will be the time required for the Los Angeles Olympic Games? To put the matter plainly, the British team will consist only of men (and women) fortunate enough to be studying, to have private means, or to have employers willing to concede a vacation of nearly seven weeks. And, since the Olympic definition of amateurism applies to all competing countries, the same situation arises throughout Europe.

Employers May Rise to Occasion

The employers may rise to the occasion in a generous manner, but, if they do not, then, numerically, most of the national contingents at Los Angeles must be weak. It goes without saying, perhaps, that they will be as strong as possible. Britain, at all events, is actuated in this respect by a sense of loyalty to America, inspired by the whole-hearted manner in which the United States has supported past Olympic Games in Europe; and the molders of sporting opinion here are at work already to insure the raising of a worthy side. The cost to Great Britain of sending competitors to Los Angeles has been worked out to be approximately £120 (600 dollars) per man. This low figure has been made possible through the arrangements made by the International Olympic Committee with the shipping and railway companies, and because the American Organizing Committee is itself bearing a great part of the cost of housing, maintenance and local transport while the men are on the scene of the Games. A tentative scheme of preparation has been placed by the British Olympic Association before the various sports-governing bodies of the country, and in a short time their reactions toward it will be known. Then, with plans consolidated, will come a national "drive" to raise the necessary money.

When it comes to selection of a national team, with the inevitable stressing of the importance of Britain being represented by her best men, advocates of the highly controversial "broken time" theory will be able to make out quite a case. The "piece worker," they will say, is ruled out from the start because, generally speaking, if he leaves his work in excess of ordinary holiday allowances, he forfeits his pay and, it may be, places others besides himself in some degree of financial stringency. The prohibition of "broken time" payments (repayments to athletes, by sports organizations, of wages or salary lost through participation in sport) and the decision, quoted, in extenso, above, that "holiday with salary paid" is permissible, will, no doubt, be represented as raising a barrier unwelcome in "the democracy of sport" between those who can afford to go to Los Angeles and those who cannot, regardless of the comparative athletic merit which, other things being equal, would be the determining factor of selection. The reply to all this, of course, is that the scope of international competition must be lessened, when and where necessary, to preserve the rigidity of the amateur definition. The athlete, himself, must not be subsidized from the sport; his employer must not be subsidized from the sport. But, of course, there is nothing to prevent the employer subsidizing the athlete (so it was decreed by the international "heads" in Paris) in the interests of the sport.

Bewildering Assortment of Answers

The question, "When is an amateur not an amateur?" has such a bewildering assortment of answers in various phases of sport that it is simpler to turn to its corollary, "When is an amateur an amateur?" And here the true answer is held by some to be, "When he is so undistinguished that nobody finds it in the interests of his club to transport, feed, or clothe him for the fray, free of expense." He, "the dud," is perpetually out of pocket. But, when we go a grade higher, to the realm of "gates," it is another story. Money flows into the coffers, the public becomes entitled to consideration, players develop into box-office propositions, and, whatever the legislators may say or do to stop them exploiting their fame, social and financial advancement follow the brightest "stars."

Now for the question, "What is an amateur?" An amateur in one sport may not be an amateur in certain others. A boat builder may play amateur association football here, for instance, but he may not row at Henley regattas; an amateur association football player may disport himself in a "gate-money" match in the company of professionals without forfeiting his status, and so may a golfer, but a lawn tennis player or a Rugby footballer may not; an Australian amateur cricketer, hailing from a land where there is no professional cricket, as such, may receive more money in "broken time" compensation than an English professional would normally earn in a year; and so it goes on.

No Common Formula Yet Found

Where professionalism is existent, but not frankly recognized, confusion is worse confounded. Bright examples have been given of this on the Continent, where, however, the situation is becoming clarified by the spread of organized professionalism in France, Germany, Spain, Rumania, Hungary, Austria and Czechoslovakia. The British football authorities seceded from the International Association Football Federation, chiefly because of the question of amateurism and "broken time," and they still take no part in the administration of world affairs in football. No fewer than 46 countries are affiliated to the International Association Football Federation. And on the question of paying for "broken time," some do and some don't. Britain, therefore, stays away, and soccer has been dropped from the Olympic program. There are in existence today 16 international federations governing different sports. Their answers to the question, "When is an amateur, etc.?" are not unanimous, and the establishment of a common formula to accommodate all those of them wishful to compete in the Olympic Games has, up to the present, been an impossible task.

SPITZ IS PRIZE WINNER

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (AP)—George B. Spitz, New York University freshman, has been awarded first prize in the Rodman Wanamaker international trophy selection, made annually to the athlete adjudged the most prominent in the Millrose A. A. track and field meet. Spitz broke the world's indoor high jump record at the Millrose games last Saturday, clearing 6ft 7in. Spitz received 21 votes; Ray Conger, Illinois A. C., 17; Russell Chapman, Bates College, 14; Harold Manning, Wichita, Kan., 2. Names of the three leaders in the balloting will be inscribed on the Rodman Wanamaker international trophy and each will be awarded a special prize by the Millrose games committees.

RANGERS RECALL MARACLE

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (AP)—The New York Rangers of the National Hockey League announced yesterday that Eimer "Buddy" Maracle, a forward, had been recalled from the Springfield club of the Canadian-American circuit. Maracle, said to be the only full-blooded Indian playing professional hockey, replaces Gene Carrigan, who has been sent to the Springfield club.

COLLEGE WATERPOLO RESULTS

C. C. N. Y. 52, Yale 23.
Iowa 50, Northwestern 10.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Baylor 29, Arkansas 27.
Bluffton 24, Toledo 22.
Bradley 34, Eureka 18.
Carleton 49, Ripon 26.
Carthage 32, Mount Morris 30.
Coast Guard 43, St. Michael's 23.
Coe 43, Beloit 26.
Colorado Aggies 39, Denver 27.
Davis and Elkins 50, American U. 37.
De Paul 27, North Central 18.
Dickinson 40, W. and J. 23.
F. and M. 32, Lebanon Valley 31.
Georgia 25, Kentucky 16.
Gonzaga 33, Montana 28.
Haverford 31, Amherst 21.
Kansas State 38, Iowa State 24.
Mass Aggies 19, Boston 17.
McKendree 37, S. I. Teachers 27.
Monmouth 21, Illinois Wesleyan 25.
N. C. State 30, Davidson 23.
North Dakota 27, N. D. Aggies 26.
Notre Dame 18, Wabash 17.
Northwestern 30, Hamilton 22.
N. I. Teachers 34, Knox 29.
Oregon State 37, Idaho 24.
Providence 34, Muhlenberg 29.
Springfield 48, Middlebury 27.
Syracuse 52, Rochester 21.
Texas Christian 34, Texas Aggies 32.
Utah 48, Montana State 31.
Washington 26, Grinnell 25.
Washington 45, Washington State 42.
Washington C. 45, Johns Hopkins 28.
Wittenberg 30, Detroit 21.
Wyoming 32, Colorado College 23.
Yale 47, Holy Cross 20.

"LITTLE THREE" FEATURE

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Feb. 14 (AP)—Announcement was made here yesterday of a new feature of "Little Three" athletic competition. A series of intramural basketball games will be played at Amherst College, Williams College and Wesleyan University with the winner and runnerup at each college meeting the winners and runnerup of the other two. Williams teams will travel to Amherst March 7 and Wesleyan will send two teams to Williamstown March 14, with two Amherst teams slated to visit Wesleyan on another date. Confidence is expressed here that this form of competition will extend to swimming, handball and badminton.

JARDINE WINS AT AMHERST

AMHERST, Mass., Feb. 14 (AP)—Ralph R. Jardine '31 of Brooklyn, N. Y., yesterday won the annual Amherst College individual track championship when he led a field of 25 athletes competing for the Cobb Pentathlon Trophy. Jardine is captain of the Amherst cross-country team. He scored 38 points winning the quarter-mile and finishing second in the mile, fifth in the 40-yard dash and fifth in the pole vault. Harry Yewen of Scranton, Pa., was second and H. H. Stebbins of Rochester, N. Y., third.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULTS

F. and M. 43, Carnegie Tech 16.
Fordham 45, New York 25.
Northwestern 46, Iowa 29.
Williams 52, M. I. T. 15.
Yale 56, C. C. N. Y. 15.

COLLEGE GYMNASTIC RESULTS

Chicago 1072, Iowa 903.
New York 33, M. I. T. 26.

Harvard and Princeton to Renew Athletic Contests

Harvard and Princeton sporting teams, with the exception of the varsity football elevens, will again meet each other after a lapse of about four years. The announcement was made simultaneously at Cambridge and Princeton and comes as the result of a conference held in New York, Feb. 12, by William J. Bingham, director of athletics at Harvard, and Dr. Charles W. Kennedy, chairman of the board of athletic control at Princeton. The announcement follows:

Mr. William J. Bingham and Dr. Charles W. Kennedy, representing the Harvard committee on athletics and the Princeton board of athletic control, met in New York on Thursday, Feb. 12, and discussed informally and in detail resumption of dual competition in sport between Harvard and Princeton.

They were in complete agreement of view that during the past four years there has come about such complete change of undergraduate sentiment at Harvard and Princeton that the two athletic committees can now sanction renewal of competition in sports, other than football, with every prospect that relations will be marked by the cordially friendly spirit which the two committees desire.

As rapidly as scheduled engagements permit, contests will be arranged between Harvard and Princeton in sports other than football. It is hoped that it will be possible to arrange dates this spring for competition in baseball, tennis and lacrosse. Arrangements already exist under which Harvard and Princeton will meet this spring in golf and rowing.

In football divergent policies preclude resumption at the present time.

Dr. Kennedy extended an invitation to the Harvard crews to repeat a visit of some years ago and spend this year's spring vacation in Princeton, training with the Princeton crews on Lake Carnegie as the guests of the Princeton Athletic Association.

Already contests have been arranged for this spring in golf, rowing and informal Rugby football, and it is hoped that other contests may be added. Just what sports will be competed in depends on the ability to adjust them to the present schedules. There is little doubt but that football will again be played by the two universities, but as suitable dates are not available for two or three years, there is not much chance of a renewal in this sport for some time.

HUSKIES MOVE NEARER TITLE

Defeat Cougars, 45 to 42—Oregon State Wins From Idaho

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 14—Showing greater speed and superior passing ability, the University of Washington five last night moved one game nearer retention of the coveted northern division title of the Pacific Coast Conference, when it defeated the State College of Washington quintet, 45 to 42.

WASHINGTON	WASHINGTON STATE
Swanson, Fuller, lf	rg, Wills, Cross
Swygard, rf	lg, Pesco
Cairney, c	c, Gordon
Nelson, lg	rf, Holsten
West, Perry, rg	lf, McLarney

Score—University of Washington 45, State College of Washington 42. Goals from floor—Swanson 5, Cairney 5, Swygard 3, Fuller 3, Nelson 2, West for Washington; Gordon 8, McLarney 3, Holsten 3, Wills 2 for Washington State. Goals from foul—Fuller 5, Swanson, West for Washington; Holsten 4, McLarney 2, Gordon 2, Wills, Pesco for Washington State. Officials—Stanley Riddle and Elra Hunter.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CORVALLIS, Ore., Feb. 14—Oregon State College took an easy 37-to-24 victory from the University of Idaho in a loosely played game here yesterday afternoon. The Beavers' first team built up a 10-point lead in the first half and substitutes maintained the lead in the second period. Coach Amory Gill pulled out his scoring stars, R. B. Ballard '31 and Kenneth Fagans '32 early in the game, to save them for the hard series with the University of Oregon.

OREGON STATE	IDAHO
Lyman, lf	rg, Drummond, Auckett
Ballard, Thomas, rf	lg, Hale, Hall
Fagans, Bailey, c	c, Christian, Parks, Smith
Merrill, lg	rf, Wicks
Grayson, Drager, rg	lf, Lacey, Barrett

Score—Oregon State College 37, University of Idaho 24. Goals from floor—Merrill 5, Lyman 4, Bailey 2, Grayson 2 for Oregon State; Wicks 4, Drummond 2, Christian 2, Barrett for Idaho. Goals from foul—Lyman 5, Bailey 2, Ballard, Thomas, Fagans, Grayson for Oregon State; Wicks 2, Barrett, Hall, Auckett, Drummond for Idaho. Referee—Robert Morris, Seattle. Umpire—Emil Piluso, Portland.

MINNESOTA SEXTET WINS FIRST VICTORY

"BIG TEN" CONFERENCE HOCKEY STANDING

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	P.C.
Wisconsin	3	1	7	3	.750
Michigan	2	2	3	4	.500
Minnesota	1	3	4	7	.250

RESULT FEB. 13

Minnesota 2, Wisconsin 1.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 14—The University of Minnesota hockey team won its first Western Conference victory when it defeated the University of Wisconsin by a score of 2 to 1 here last night.

Both teams scored in the first period, but the Gophers started out strong in the second period to score the winning point after 6m. 4s. of play. Neither team was able to score in the third period.

MINNESOTA	WISCONSIN
Gibbs, Hollingsworth, lw	rw, Siegal, Kabat
Todd, Constantine, c	c, Bach, Kubista
Ryman, Gould, rw	lw, Thomsen, Gallagher
Conway, Rundell, ld	rd, Meiklejohn
Carlsen, Boigeron, rd	ld, Metcalfe
Jones, g	g, Frisch

Score—University of Minnesota 2, University of Wisconsin 1. Goals—Ryman, Rundell for Minnesota; Bach for Wisconsin. Assist—Thomsen for Wisconsin. Referee—Nicholas Kahler, Minneapolis. Time—Three 20m. periods.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	22	3	10	79	50	47
Windsor	18	5	12	106	84	43
London	17	4	13	70	56	38
Cleveland	15	5	14	82	76	35
Pittsburgh	13	7	14	75	84	33
Detroit	13	1	21	65	89	27
Syracuse	8	3	23	77	115	19

RESULT FEB. 13

Windsor 8, Detroit 3.

WINDSOR RETURNS DEFEAT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINDSOR, Ont., Feb. 14—After waiting two long years Windsor Bulldogs evened for an 8-to-3 defeat sustained at the hands of Detroit Olympics in an International Hockey League contest staged in Detroit Olympia, when they overwhelmed the Detroit team here last night by a score of 8 to 3 before a capacity crowd of over 5000 fans. Windsor scored two goals in the first period, four in the second, and two more in the third. The Olympics were hopelessly outclassed in almost every position, only Vennes's fine work in goal kept the Bulldogs from running their total into double figures.

PLAYER DEALS FOR CUBS

A start toward remolding the Boston Cubs was made Feb. 13 when the Bruins announced that Bill Brander, Paul Runge and Guy McNeill, loaned to the Tigers by the Bruins, have been sold to the Cubs and the Bruins have purchased Harry Foster and Yank Boyd but will leave them with the Cubs on loan. Lloyd Klein, property of the Bruins and playing with Syracuse in the International League has been recalled and the contract of Myles Lane, former Dartmouth football and hockey star, has been turned over to the Cubs.

FOOTBALL RULES MEETING

ABSECON, N. J., Feb. 14 (AP)—The national football rules committee began its annual deliberations on the playing code at the Sea View Golf Club last night, with no major changes in view. Announcement of the committee's decisions will not be made until Monday, Chairman E. K. Hall said last night. The three-day discussion will be devoted principally to ironing out any difficulties in interpretation that cropped up during the past season, Hall declared.

DARTMOUTH VS. HARVARD

Harvard and Dartmouth continue their friendly athletic rivalry at the Boston Garden tonight with a hockey game. The Crimson has won nine games and lost only one this season, while Dartmouth has won and lost against a strong Princeton team and lost on two occasions against Yale, but early in the season and when the Big Green was not at its best. The game starts at 8:30 o'clock.

WEBB AND McSWAIN SIGN

The signed contracts of Earl Webb and J. C. McSwain, outfielders, have been received by the Boston Red Sox according to Secretary H. Mason. McSwain was purchased from the Mobile Club of the Southern Association where he batted .325 in 65 games. Webb led the Red Sox regulars in batting last season with an average of .323 in 127 games.

WOODS IS DEFEATED TWICE

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (AP)—Arthur Woods of Pawtucket, R. I., was given two defeats yesterday in the Eastern open three-cushion billiard tournament. He lost to Frank S. Copeland, Cleveland, 40 to 33, in 63 innings, and to Gene Klauber, Chicago, 40 to 30, also in 63 innings.

E. B. MOON REGAINS TITLE

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Feb. 14 (AP)—E. B. Moon, Detroit, regained the United States roque championship he lost four years ago by defeating Malcolm McPhail, Chicago, 32—17, yesterday. W. A. Rounds, Cleveland, is in second place and O. E. Barnhart, Chicago, defending champion, third.

COLLEGE TRACK RESULT

Wisconsin 66, Minnesota 35.

Canadian Squash Is Well Under Way

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Feb. 14—Play in the Canadian squash racquets championship tournament started on Friday morning and at the end of the second round the eight survivers included included four from Toronto, two from Buffalo and one each from Hamilton and this city.

Argue Martin of Hamilton is the defending title holder. The entry list, although smaller than usual, is a well-balanced one and the play was featured by a number of long-drawn-out matches which were in doubt until near the end. The summary:

CANADIAN SQUASH RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

Argue Martin, Hamilton, defeated R. Harris, Toronto, 15—6, 15—7, 15—11.

W. W. Stratton, Toronto, defeated A. H. Boultbee, Toronto, 15—6, 18—3, 15—5.

H. D. Lancaster, Quebec, won by default from Dr. C. Larocque, Outremont.

W. M. Vickers, Toronto, defeated R. B. Shaw, Montreal, 15—5, 15—9, 15—6.

Harold Martin, Hamilton, defeated W. W. Chipman, Montreal, 15—12, 16—14, 15—10.

J. Lemieux, Quebec, defeated C. C. Radcliffe, Toronto, 18—15, 18—15, 15—12.

H. D. Young, Montreal, defeated E. D. Smith, Montreal, 15—12, 15—9, 8—15, 15—11.

D. Guthrie, Toronto, defeated Redmond Quain, Ottawa, 5—15, 15—7, 15—9, 8—15, 15—11.

C. H. Polley, Buffalo, defeated P. S. Skelton, Montreal, 15—5, 15—11, 15—8.

J. H. Chipman, Toronto, defeated S. F. Tilden, Montreal, 15—11, 15—7, 15—5.

J. H. Duchesneau, Montreal, defeated R. Jarvis, Toronto, 15—4, 15—7, 15—10.

M. O'Reilly, Toronto, defeated P. Loiseau, Outremont, 12—15, 17—16, 15—11, 11—5, 15—12.

A. W. Smith, Buffalo, defeated J. H. Thompson, Toronto, 16—13, 15—11, 15—9.

A. G. Southam, Toronto, defeated J. Brault, Outremont, 15—12, 15—9, 10—15, 15—11.

M. Goldenberg, Toronto, defeated H. J. Wiser, Ottawa, 15—10, 15—11, 15—10.

J. McCausland, Toronto, defeated A. Powis Jr., Montreal, 18—17, 15—11, 15—7.

SECOND ROUND

Argue Martin defeated W. W. Stratton, 15—5, 15—6, 15—10, 15—4.

C. H. Polley defeated H. B. Lancaster, 15—7, 15—7, 9—15, 18—13.

W. M. Vickers defeated H. G. Young, 15—5, 18—15, 15—10.

J. H. Chipman defeated Harold Martin, 15—7, 15—7, 15—9.

J. A. Duchesneau defeated J. Lemieux, 15—7, 15—7, 8—15, 5—15, 15—9.

M. O'Reilly defeated G. Guthrie, 15—8, 7—15, 9—15, 15—12, 17—16.

A. W. Smith defeated A. G. Southam, 15—10, 15—11, 15—11.

J. McCausland defeated M. Goldenberg, 15—12, 15—9, 15—10.

AUSTRALIA LEADS BY OVER 90 RUNS

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MELBOURNE, Australia, Feb. 14—Australia dismissed the West Indies for 99 runs, then scored 197 for the loss of only one wicket in the fourth test match which began here Feb. 13. Thus, with nine wickets still intact, they lead by 98 runs. Ironmonger was in great bowling form for Australia, taking seven wickets for 23, his full analysis being 20 overs, seven maidens, 23 runs and seven wickets.

Grimmett took two wickets for 46. No fewer than five West Indians failed to score. Headley was chief run-getter with 33, the only others to reach double figures being Roach 20, Martin 17 and Scott not out 11. When the Australians batted Ponsford was stumped off Constantine at 50, but Woodfull and Bradman had scored, 75 and 92, respectively, at the close of play.

Leading Hockey Scorers

(Including games of Feb. 13)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Player	Team	Gls	Assts	Pts
Goodfellow, Detroit		21	18	39
Morenz, Canadiens		21	16	37
W. Cook, Rangers		24	6	30
Jackson, Toronto		17	11	28
Boucher, Rangers		10	18	28
Welland, Boston		17	10	27
Oliver, Boston		13	14	27
Stewart, Montreal		18	9	27
Primeau, Toronto		3	24	27
F. Cook, Rangers		13	14	27

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Player	Team	Gls	Assts	Pts
Brydson, Chicago		24	6	30
Scott, Duluth		16	10	26
LaFrance, Tulsa		19	7	26
Sheppard, Tulsa		16	5	21
Moffatt, Tulsa		14	6	20
Thorsteinsen, Buffalo		10	9	19
Leswick, Duluth		13	5	18
Marker, Tulsa		12	6	18
Burns, Chicago		11	7	18
Williams, Tulsa		7	11	18

CALIFORNIA LEAGUE

Player	Team	Gls	Assts	Pts
Harper, Sheiks		18	10	28
D. Carrigan, Los Angeles		12	13	25
Peltier, Los Angeles		11	13	24
Anderson, Sheiks		14	9	23
D. Cummings, Tigers		14	8	22
McGregor, Tigers		13	9	22
Irving, Checkers		14	5	19
Filkin, Los Angeles		13	3	16
Huffman, Sheiks		8	8	16
Scott, Black Hawks		5	10	15

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

Player	Team	Gls	Assts	Pts
Savage, Seattle		8	6	14
Conn, Portland		7	7	14
Jerwa, Vancouver		2	9	11
Walker, Seattle		3	8	11
Anderson, Seattle		8	2	10
Bellefeuille, Seattle		9	1	10

INTERN

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A Decade of Prohibition

The Dry Decade, by Charles Merz. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran. $3.

FOR those who wish to face frankly the difficulties of national prohibition—and only by that process is the liquor problem likely to be solved—Mr. Merz's review of the 10 years in the United States since the institution of the Eighteenth Amendment is informative, stimulating and reasonably impartial.

Reasonably impartial because that is perhaps as close as anyone can come to total impartiality upon a subject of such active popular controversy and one upon which an individual's views are so inevitably molded by those phases and opinions with which he happens to have had contact. In so far as impartiality can be achieved by presenting material from both sides, properly qualifying one's statements and refraining from drawing final conclusions, Mr. Merz has accomplished it probably better than any other writer in this field.

Where Mr. Merz appears to weight the scales unduly is not in any departure from the objective viewpoint, but in his selection of the material which appears to him important. To many it must seem that he has given exaggerated emphasis to all those alcoholic outcroppings which serve the repealists as arguments of defeat, and has failed to take cognizance of many indications of a marked reduction in the consumption of alcohol. His effort to justify the metropolitan press by citing the amount of space given to statements from dry organizations misses the point of main criticism, which has to do with the insidious coloring of those events which the papers cover on their own account. But for one who is an editorial writer on one of the wettest of New York's wet newspapers, he preserves in most respects a commendable balance.

If his descriptions of the lions in the path of prohibition are overdrawn, they are nevertheless wholesome information for those who would see prohibition succeed. For his summary makes it evident that prohibitionists generally underestimated at the beginning the stubbornness and craftiness of their enemy as much as the brewers and distillers underestimated the sweeping political force of the dry movement. Mr. Merz states clearly what he calls "one fundamental misconception" on the part of the drys when he says:

"They regarded the Eighteenth Amendment as a treaty of peace with the liquor traffic. It was, in fact, a declaration of unremitting war."

He does prohibition a service in pointing out how far back the roots of the anti-alcohol movement extend and in refuting the charge that the Eighteenth Amendment was "put over while the boys were away at war." Yet he calls attention to the tremendous events which were engaging the attention of the American people at the time and to the scantiness of legislative debate on this question in proportion to the vast amount of debate it has evoked since. This does something to explain why reasoned public discussion and a campaign of education on the effects and nature of alcoholism are still needed.

Mr. Merz goes on to point out at length the unreadiness of dry Congresses to provide the sinews of war for such a large-scale campaign as proved necessary if the objectives of the amendment were to be achieved. He traces an element of similarity through the appeals of the three Presidents since 1920 for law observance and for state coöperation in enforcement; though perhaps he underestimated the force which lies beneath President Hoover's pronouncements on this subject.

He brings out forcefully the lack of necessary coöperation on the part of states, noting that 38 of those which have state enforcement acts have made no appropriations to support them and that in other states the appropriations have been small. He concludes that the problem of persuading the states to enforce the law is essentially the problem of persuading the public to obey it. In a degree this is correct, but not entirely so. Essentially the problem consists of persuading a sizable majority of the public to obey it for their own good and persuading them that it is worth while for their states to do a proportionate part with the Federal Government in the suppression of the illicit traffic which remains.

"The Dry Decade" will be read with special interest because of the writer's close anticipation of the findings of the Wickersham commission, and it may aid considerably in a public understanding of this problem which, as the commission has in effect pointed out, consists not of making laws but of making them work.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Why Bring That Up Now?

WE HAD supposed that the affaire dots had been settled out of court long ago . . . These inoffensive suspension points have given offense to a surprising extent . . . More particularly to those whose approach to literature is serious . . . We explained their use over and over . . . Finally, after the storm seemed to have died away, we dropped them . . . There seemed no further point in using them . . . There are other ways of annoying people . . . Now a correspondent who apparently does us the honor to read us only semi-occasionally revives complaint . . . Thus compelling us to resume the dots as well as to explain their use all over again . . . It is C. W. M. who writes:

* * *

"I am one of those who believe there is a place for everything, and that even punctuation is all right, in its place. I've had to resort to it myself at times. As a result I've developed certain preferences which I'm sure you'll appreciate. For instance there's the semi-colon; it looks very pretty dangling all alone in mid-paper; but in a sentence—it's as bad as a dash. Then there's the august colon which may be used as follows: Dear Sir (:) The Speaker said in part (:) and so forth. And the comma, that little raindrop that falls on the other kind of writers as well as on the good, serving to clarify and in other ways obscure their meaning or lack of it, will require no introduction.

"But the period, or full stop, is my favorite. It's candid. There's no getting around it or over it. That is, unless you begin the next sentence with 'but.' But that takes the wind out of what you said before. Yes, the period for me. By all means. But there's a limit to how many periods should be used in a sentence . . . Am I being too dogmatic? I'm only speaking for myself, of course . . . But I hope you'll print it . . . If it isn't too long.

"Just look at these periods piling up! Asterisks, you say? What's in a name? To me they're just three periods with no sentences between them. And at last I've come to the point. Mr. Bookman. We've been going on frequent holidays together for some time now. And I like your talk. But I'm a simple soul. Your pauses puzzle me. What do you say to starting a society for the prevention of asterisks? No . . . on second thought that wouldn't do. For what would your more imaginative readers say if you failed to give them those three little chances while you're changing your whim? I don't know . . . Asterisks may be all right . . . But as for myself, I hereby resolve never to use one again. Never? . . . Well . . . hardly ever."

* * *

We regret that we cannot hold up our right hand along with this amiable correspondent . . . But we feel we should reserve our rights . . . Without prejudice, of course . . . In the first place, these little points scattered through our discourse are not accurately described as asterisks . . . But let that pass . . . Nor is it illuminating, perhaps, to call them suspension points . . . For they have nothing in common with the employment of the same device at the end of a paragraph . . . There the dots represent an attempt to express the inexpressible . . . We have no such ambition . . . We are satisfied if we can express a simple thought in simple language . . . Ever try it? . . . It's not always easy . . . C. W. M. has done it, you see . . . In the simplest language he has evolved a profound explanation for the use of those dots. But he is too kind . . . His explanation does us too much honor . . . Another reader probably was nearer the mark when he said the dots indicated merely that we were too lazy to paragraph.

* * *

Booth Tarkington evidently has been keeping up with us too . . . Or at least close behind us . . . Probably you read what he said the other day about this "country club age," with its primary interests of golf, motoring, the talkies and the radio:

* * *

"The author of the future," he said, "will not go in so much for the writing of lengthy novels. He will find he has to create something fit for use for the family talking picture set. His writing will have to be more in the form of a script.

"When one can press a button and turn on a good play or vocalized movie on the home screen, there will be little time left for reading. Certainly there has been a gradual decline in reading for a long time. Times are materially changed from the days when the only diversion of the pioneer and farmer was a good book. Editors tell me more people than ever read books because the population is so much greater, but a very much smaller percentage of the population reads than formerly."

* * *

We are glad to have Mr. Tarkington help us broadcast these ideas . . . And we don't question for a minute that he was utterly unaware that these important thoughts on progress had been expressed before.

The Prose of a Hoosier Bard

Letters of James Whitcomb Riley, edited by William Lyon Phelps. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill. $5.

ONE imagines that the scholarly compiler and editor of this volume of letters must have found his task comparatively easy. Riley, the letter writer, like Riley, the poet, did his work with almost unvarying thoroughness. His friendly epistles, therefore, to his companions and contemporaries—whether these were giving or seeking advice and counsel, extending congratulations or encouragement or sympathy—were finished products, viewed by either recipient, editor or publisher. Whatever Mr. Riley's peculiarities or idiosyncracies, he seemed always to remember to see to it that the "record" was kept free from any confusion or possibility of misinterpretation. Perhaps he had tutored and drilled himself to observe this strict and unvarying regimen, just as he had learned to find his way up or down familiar streets and into hospitable homes in his own city, though unable meanwhile, to negotiate an ordinary railway journey alone, or to find his way about any less familiar city.

Yet there is not lacking in these intimate epistles that spontaneity without which any collection of letters would be drab and uninteresting Riley knew the way, by a direct and certain route, to the human heart. He never sought, apparently, to play upon the emotions, but nevertheless he evinced, in his homely poems as well as in his conversation and in his letters, a sympathetic understanding and a comprehending knowledge of common human problems that endeared him to all who knew him, either as author or friend.

I knew Mr. Riley through occasional friendly associations more than 40 years ago. This was when his friendship with Edgar Wilson Nye, which afterward became an unseverable bond between the two, was already more than passive. Neither had then attained national fame, though both were prominent. Of their contemporaries, George Ade, Will Visscher, Eugene Field and Opie Reed had already reached, perhaps, the zenith of their careers. Field and Nye, strangely alike in many ways, left brilliant careers unfinished. Fame still rests upon them as well as upon some of those who worked side by side with them.

Another, though of a slightly older school, with whom those already named sat as admiring fledgling writers nearly 50 years ago, was Mark Twain, who seemed to have taken little from the books of a still older school of American humorists and writers. Indeed, as one analyzes the printed record of these authors, the conviction is compelled that in the individuality of each lies the particular charm which is so greatly enjoyed and appreciated. There was no rivalry among them, because each pursued a different though somewhat parallel course. A paragraph from the works of any of these writers of prose would be as easily identified by the reader familiar with them as would a verse from any one of the hundred of Riley's poems.

One who reads the Riley letters will better understand how and why James Whitcomb Riley wrote verse which appealed to uncounted thousands of those who have unexpressed poetry in their own hearts.

FRANK L. PERRIN.

A True Cosmopolitan

The Letters of Maarten Maartens, edited by his daughter. New York: Richard R. Smith.

THE instances in literary history are few of writers who, deserting the language of their birth, have consistently employed a foreign medium of expression. The obvious example that comes to mind is Joseph Conrad; and both Edmund Gibbon and William Beckford might, had they so chosen, have become part of French literary history instead of English. Should not "Vathek" really be regarded as a French classic? Joost Marius Willem van der Poorten Schwartz (who, not unreasonably, resorted to a pseudonym and called himself Maarten Maartens, because it combined the virtues of pronounceability and exotic flavor) dedicated himself much less exclusively to England than did Conrad, whose loyalties were divided between Poland and the land of his adoption.

Maarten Maartens was, on the contrary, a cosmopolitan, at home in many European countries, acquainted with various languages, far-traveled. He was brought up in England—his forbears Dutch people of partly Jewish extraction—and learning English at a very early age was completely bilingual. Though he owned a residence at Doorn and lived there from time to time, he was entirely at home in England and also spent months at a time in Switzerland or other countries. In England he made many friends and was a familiar figure in London society. Among these friends was Sir Edmund Gosse, to whom and to Lady Gosse many of these letters are addressed. Another friend was Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, who contributes an appreciative introduction with the hope that the letters may serve to draw Maarten Maartens's reputation from out the shadow which now covers it. A third friend, N. J. O'Conor, contributes a graceful and interesting biographical sketch.

The subjects of Maarten Maartens's novels and tales (apart from a detective story with which he began his career) were drawn from the life of his native land. The language in which he wrote was, strangely enough, something of a handicap to him. Not that he wrote English with difficulty, as did Conrad, or unidiomatically. But his pseudonym and his themes both led English readers to believe that his books were translations, and in his day translations were not so much in vogue as they have since become. Moreover, his fellow Hollanders were resentful of the choice of English as his medium and were inclined to believe that he calumniated Dutch life and character. Since his own day his works have grown in favor with his own people, and they have been made the theme of a large monograph by the Dutch scholar who, to the present collection of letters, contributes a bibliography of Maarten Maartens's publications.

The impression left by these charming letters is of a true cosmopolitan, an accomplished and gracious citizen of the world, modest and unassuming, at ease in London society and equally happy on his estate at Doorn (where he is wittily depicted by Max Beerbohm, wearing a high collar and Ascot tie and cutaway, and wide Dutch trousers and wooden shoes). Toward his contemporaries in the world of letters he is generous in attitude, perhaps even over-ready to give praise unless he suspects them of discipleship to Zola. His enthusiasm for English poetry, particularly the poetry of Keats, is as keen as that of any native Englishman; but he was, after all, practically born to that inheritance, having known English verse since early childhood. The letters recounting his travels (especially those from Greece) are delightfully vivid; and the entire book presents a picture of a charming gentleman, an accomplished though not a really first-rate writer, and a loyal friend whose memory is rightly cherished by those who now seek to recall him to wider remembrance.

S. C. C.

DOES YOUR CHILD OWN A BIBLE? The Finest Book a Boy or Girl Can Read. MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY 41 Bromfield St. Boston

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Jane Welsh and Thomas Carlyle, From the Chalk Drawings by Samuel Lawrence (About 1838) in Carlyle House, Used to Illustrate the Jacket of Osbert Sitwell's "The Two Carlyles."

A Double Portrait of the Carlyles

The Two Carlyles, by Osbert Burdett. London: Faber & Faber. 18s. net.

MR. BURDETT tells us that it was "the relief and contrast offered to biography by the joint story of two lives" which inspired him to the double portrait of Thomas Carlyle and his brilliant wife. They make a difficult pair to balance within the pages of a single and shortish book—even as they were a difficult pair for the double harness of matrimony—but Mr. Burdett manages the task with much skill and discretion, so that the portrait of Jane is by no means outweighed by the larger part that her husband played on the nineteenth century stage.

As for the domestic differences of these two keen and sensitive persons, their present biographer wisely avoids old controversies and the insistent blaming of one side or the other. Indeed, he seems to have persuaded himself that the differences were not so much the result of the Carlyles and their characters as of the arduous conditions of matrimony in general. "Marriage," he observes, "is the hard life . . . and the story of Jane Welsh and of Thomas Carlyle seems to me, in essentials, to be the story of many marriages."

Considering the far from common subtlety and aptitude for self-expression of both the partners concerned, this seems a hard saying; genuinely brilliant people have their own difficulties which are scarcely present in the marriages of the simpler and perhaps the happier sort.

On Carlyle as a literary man, Mr. Burdett is discerning rather than enthusiastic; his own clear and peaceful reflective style is so far away from Carlyle's turbulent and dramatic prose that he seems on the whole to do less than justice to an inevitably different medium. He stresses repeatedly the handicaps of Carlyle's peasant strain—"his enormous disadvantages . . . the clay in his blood, the Calvinism in his head." Or we are reminded that he combined "the unwitting selfishness of an egoist, the obstinacy of a peasant, and the absorption of an author." Still, it remains true that from these qualities, or in spite of them, there sprang a literary style of arresting vigor. He may have been, as Mr. Burdett contends, "an inspired peasant who missed becoming a great poet"; but he was a great writer with an incurably individual style—and to lose sight of that fact is to miss most of the Carlyle that matters to the world at large.

A Novel of India

A Farewell to India, by Edward Thompson. London: Ernest Benn. 7s. 6d. net.

FEW, if any, living English authors write with so much knowledge and at the same time with so much fineness about the East, and India in particular, as does Mr. Thompson. E. M. Forster's "A Passage to India" may hold a higher place in the art of fiction on the grand scale; but Mr. Thompson plumbs more deeply the hidden life of India and of Englishmen who have devoted their career to her service.

To the man whom he has selected for his hero, India is a second home. He loves the beauty and wildness of the jungle. He is in sympathy with the ignorant and superstitious peasants, understands the talk of the sophisticated classes, and is aware of a new spirit, permeating all classes and fanning the smoldering fires of hostility to the white man. With rare perceptiveness this man sees the tragedy that is going on round him—of two races which have lived side by side in India for generations, one, the subject race, is today aroused to animosity against the other by the very lessons it has taught. "We've tied our own hands," he comments, "by at last remembering what we stand for."

One is tempted to suppose that in choosing Robert Alden, an educational missionary in a government school in Bengal, for his hero, Mr. Thompson has deliberately pointed a contrast between Gandhi, the Indian "saint," and a type of "saint" that even Anglo-India can produce. And behind Gandhi stands another leader, a man of violence, waiting to step into his shoes.

Sees Both Sides

Alden, the missionary, is an inconspicuous "saint." He is without personal ambition. He has a robust sense of humor. His unfailing devotion to his Indian work is consistent with a clear-eyed understanding of the mistakes of English and Indians alike. He sees that, just as the former have deceived themselves by thinking that they have "all the common sense and all the justice and fair play," the Indian illusion is to "make a corner in spirituality and real high nobility of mind." He is a practical idealist for whom the tragedy of India is full of irony.

In the experiences and reflections of such a man as this, the author has found a sensitive medium through which to show the force that is devouring India and turning it against an administration which today endeavors to be benevolent. The only students at the school who are dependent on his services are taught to miss no opportunities of being furtively insulting. Men come to him for advice in one mood, and in another he finds them plotting his exposure to indignity. The educated have "all gone doctrinaire." "When what India needs is to keep her nose to facts, she's gone off into abstractions. We cut down the opium, and they get drunk on print."

Something Elemental

But Alden does not blame them. He perceives that "there's something elemental in this land" that is in revolt against the English. In the "spirits" of the jungle, which inspire awe in the natives, he finds "something dull, stupid, brute, malignant, invulnerable, with feet that take hold of the very soil." "There's something stirring that's getting on our nerves. You can't use guns against it, as you could do once. You have got to remain decent, however indecent the other side is." And, humorously, he pictures the time when India will have got what she wants, and Mr. Gandhi will be going to Oxford to receive an honorary degree.

The publication of this book is timely. It is the work of a man who knows India through and through, and is convinced that beneath the surface agitations of the articulate extremists lies far-reaching explosive material in all ranks of the inarticulate nation. But the argument is presented in no didactic form. In picture following picture of life in or near the Bengal jungle, Mr. Thompson, with delicate, expressive language, shows us, rather than informs us of, what is happening in the heart of India; and the pitiful efforts of an ancient and superstitious race, led by many voices and many conflicting impulses, to attain the ideal by destroying in one shattering blow the whole fabric of order and discipline.

R. A. SCOTT-JAMES.

An Adventure in Patriotism

Mr and Mrs. John Quincy Adams, by Dorothie Bobbé. New York: Minton, Balch. $3.50.

IT IS hardly appropriate, in view of its substantial qualities, to call Dorothie Bobbé's "Mr. and Mrs. John Quincy Adams" a by-product of her earlier "Abigail Adams"; but it is true that Mrs. Bobbé's study of the Adams family left her, after finishing the life of the first Mrs. Adams, with a great amount of unused material on her hands, and with a still potent interest in the career of that illustrious family. Hence it is natural, and quite desirable, that she should continue with the life of Abigail's eldest son and his wife.

John Quincy Adams has stood in American history as a man who failed in two things that he ardently desired—the reëlection to the presidency and the freeing of the slaves. He is remembered as a man who was cold and formal in public life, a man who encased himself in ice against unpopularity, who was at odds not only with the opposing party but with his own. This picture Dorothie Bobbé does not efface, but she draws another, a companion piece. It is a picture of John Quincy at home, in the small circle of his intimate friends, playing the flute, reading aloud—even reading verses of his own composing. It is a lovable portrait, quite consistent with the somewhat wistful John Quincy that appears in his own Diary.

There is no lack of material from which to construct an intimate picture of John Quincy Adams, for from his youth he was a faithful and voluminous diarist, and the diaries have been preserved. From their pages Mrs. Bobbé can evoke him at 14, falling in love with a French actress to whom he never spoke; at 17, clad in all his Paris-purchased elegance, welcoming his mother and sister who had just arrived in London; a little later he appears as the young Harvard Phi Beta Kappa who discourses at graduation "upon the importance and necessity of Publick Faith to the well-being of a community."

We see him appointed at 27 as Minister to Holland. A few years later instructions from home directed him to London, and there he renewed an acquaintance made some years before. That winter he made a personal alliance that brought him lifelong happiness, his betrothal to Louisa Catherine Johnson, daughter of the American consul in London.

Louisa's story is less well known. Mother Abigail, back in America, did not at first approve of the match, thinking that her son needed someone of greater force and versatility to aid him. But in later years the proud, capable, strong-minded Abigail wrote: "I have come to realize that his choice of a wife was the wisest choice of his whole career."

Mrs. Bobbé's book is a charming mixture of grace and careful study. She has tuned it to her subtitle, "An Adventure in Patriotism," and has endeavored to show that to John Quincy Adams service to his country was a romantic crusade. As for Louisa, she took the adventure more calmly and carried out her own graceful, well-ordered, comfortable scheme of existence.

Poems to Read Aloud

Cease Firing: 50 poems of the new peace, collected by Anna Roussel. Philadelphia: Winston. $1.

INASMUCH as Anna Roussel has admitted frankly on the title-page of her "Cease Firing" that its "fifty poems of the new peace" were collected expressly for reading and recitation, she has furnished the critic with a definite gauge by which to measure her success as a collector.

In order to apply this gauge fairly, it is obvious that one should hear the poems read aloud. This demands a reader with a wide range of response, as, in spite of the anti-war thread which links them all, these 50 poems vary greatly in style and tone—from Josephine Preston Peabody's terse epitome of aroused and challenging motherhood in "Who Goes There?" to the simply constructed appeal heard in "The King's Highway," by Laura Sherer Copenhaven.

In her introduction Miss Roussel says of the new peace poetry that "it has taken God out of the battles," "emphasises the value of peacetime service for one's country," and finally, "reminds woman that . . . hers is the opportunity to lay in the mind of the child right foundations for peace and true patriotism."

For her collection, therefore, she has chosen such a vision of godless war as Dana Burnet's, wherein he cries:

All down the reeking trail of years I see the armies go,
With mock of flags and waste of dreams and dead hearts in a row
And high above the blighted road their iron feet have trod
I see the awful clouding wing that blots the face of God.

And in honor of heroes of peace we find here "Lindbergh," by Donald Gillies and "Goethals," by Percy MacKaye; while, in thanks for "Peace Enthroned," Arthur S. Hollis, in a reverent and deeply religious appeal, calls upon mankind to rejoice that it

. . . at last can rive its age-old bonds
To claim its heritage of liberty.

Pictures of the horrors of war are clearly aimed at the hearts of mothers, but even more moving to one reader are such arraignments of society's blindness to the consequences of its own inert and selfish thoughtlessness as John Oxenham's "Our Share," or Hermann Hagedorn's "The Boy in Armor," which contains the pregnant line:

You still will have to wake some day and think.

From Vachel Lindsay's store Miss Roussel has chosen four, among them his "Abraham Lincoln Walks at Midnight," where, contemplating our persistent blindness,

He carries on his shawl-wrapped shoulders now
The bitterness, the folly and the pain.

One would gladly go on quoting from many other poems in this excellent collection, poems such as Ruth Comfort Mitchell's moving tale of the boy who "went for a soldier," or James Norman Hall's short and tragic word-picture of before and after the battle, "In Flanders," or John Drinkwater's grim warning in "We Mothers Know."

"Dictatorship on Trial," a symposium edited by Otto Forst de Battaglia, will be published by Harcourt Brace Feb. 19. The English edition (Harrap) was reviewed in these columns Dec. 20.

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FAIRLY GOOD TONE TO LATE STOCK TRADING

Early Pressure Lifts, With Amusement Shares in Good Demand

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (AP)—A spark or two of bullish enthusiasm in a dull week-end stock market today was sufficient to drag the list out of a domerate depression in the late dealings.

Closing prices disclosed about an even mixture of gains and losses, with narrow changes in leading issues. The market showed a fairly steady tone at the finish. Temporary loses of 1 to 2 points in leading issues had been fairly general earlier. Transactions for the two-hour session were only about 1,100,000 shares.

Loew's was a bull favorite in the late trading, rising more than 3 points to a new high for the movement in active trading. Union Pacific and Caterpillar Tractor gained about as much, and issues showing advances of around a point included Fox, Continental Can, Missouri Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio, and Gold Dust. A loss of nearly 2 points in American Telephone was regained, and that issue closed up a fraction.

Radio lost a point, presumably in response to the upholding by the Circuit Court of Appeals of the decision of the Federal District Court of Delaware against the patent pooling arrangement. Westinghouse, Johns-Manville, American Water Works, Corn Products and Air Reduction lost about as much. United States Steel was off a fraction.

Utah Copper Soars

A few odd-lot transactions in Utah Copper carried that issue up 24 points. McCrory Stores A and B stocks were two other thinly traded issues making wide gains. They closed about 10 higher.

Strength of Utah Copper, which has been appearing on the market more often of late, presumably reflects the proposal in Washington to place a tariff on that metal. Ninety-eight per cent of Utah stock is held by Kennecott, so little is available for trading purposes. The company is Kennecott's chief domestic producer. The company's other important operating subsidiary, Braden, works deposits in Chile, so a tariff might divert activity to Utah.

Bond Changes Narrow

Still uncertain as to what effect the soldiers' bonus legislation may have on the bond market, traders were cautious in their bidding today, and price movement followed the narrow groove made familiar this week.

While prime investment issues held about steady, second-grade loans that have advanced with stocks were heavy, although recessions there were also fractional. United States Governments were little changed and trading was confined principally to the Liberty Fourth 4¼s, which lost a small fraction.

With the exception of German bonds which receded fractionally, European obligations were firm. South Americans did little. Sao Paulo 7s, the most heavily traded Latin-American issue this week, advanced more than a point to cut in half its loss for the abbreviated week.

There are some signs of a little more activity in new financing next week. The Central Illinois Electric & Gas Company is expected to market $15,000,000 refunding 5s. It was learned also that the Baltimore & Ohio has sold $35,000,000 1½-year notes carrying 4 per cent interest to refund some Chicago & Alton indebtedness.

MARKET OPINIONS

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: As often as these bargain prices occur the opportunity to secure good stocks should be grasped. We advise buying securities of high grade on any reactions.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: We grant that the stock market is taking the leadership well in advance of any broad recovery in business, but we believe this is one of its proper functions, and that business will follow in due time. There is still a sizable spread between the yield of good stocks and the cost of money borrowed to buy such stocks. We still adhere, therefore, to the constructive side.

Josephthal & Co., New York: From a trading standpoint we would be inclined to begin taking profits or lightening accounts in view of the rapidity of the advance. For investors, however, we continue to advise purchasing stocks of sound merit which yield a fair return and whose dividends appear well assured.

Gurnett & Co., Boston: Present indications favor continuance of the current upward trend in security prices in the immediate future subject to minor reactions.

Colwell & Co., Boston: As we view the situation it is our opinion that the advance has been too rapid and a corrective set-back is in the offing. On the other hand, as increased volume of trading would seem to indicate, the public is purchasing stocks. People in a position to make commitments have stepped into the market, apparently fearing that the opportunity to acquire stocks at such attractive levels as have prevailed for months will not be available again.

Pask & Walbridge, New York: Normally we might expect a sharp reaction after the quick upward movement of the last few days, but with "shorts" anxious to cover and those with idle funds desirous of entering the market on any slight reaction, we doubt if a reaction of importance will now take place until the market has reached substantially higher levels.

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: The trend of prices is now upward and commitments should be made accordingly.

F. B. Keech & Co., New York: We are looking for a higher market on Monday.

Whitney & Elwell, Boston: On further reactions we counsel buying good stocks.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: We would continue to regard all reactions as opportunities for acquiring sound issues.

Hemphill, Noyes & Co., New York: We would expect week-end profit-taking today and moderately lower prices.

H. Hentz & Co., New York: There may be some further slight recessions, but indications are that the market's underlying position is strong.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York: Yesterday's slight reaction may invite further selling this morning, but we rather lean to the view that support will be forthcoming at or about the market's low levels of last Tuesday.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: We continue to point out that we do not feel this technical reaction will run far because of the fact that there will be available for the first time in nearly four months friendly inside buying in most of the leading issues. Furthermore the wonderful advertising which this week's activity gave securities has attracted an investment demand below the market which will act as a cushion.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, Feb. 14 (AP)—Money today was 3 per cent; discount rates—short bills, 2⅝ per cent; three months, 2⅞-3⅛ per cent.

GROUND GRIPPER SHOE CO.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14—Ground Gripper Shoe Company reports for the year ended Oct. 31 net loss of $610,605 after all charges.

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Stock	Div. In $	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Chg. Feb. 14	Net Chg. Feb. 13
15½	3	Ablitibi		300	10	10	10		
23	16½	Adams Ex	1.60	300	22	21½	21½		
32½	19½	Adams Mill	3	3600	23½	23½	23½		
9¾	3	Adv-Rumely		200	3¾	3¾	3¾		
104⅛	93½	Air Reduc	3	400	94	93½	93½	-½	-½
9¾	7¼	Alaska Jun	.60	1400	9	8¾	8¾	-¼	-¼
12	7¼	Allegany	.40	6000	8¾	8¾	8¾	-¼	-¼
57	39¾	Allegany pf	5½	3000	11¾	10¾	11⅛	+⅛	
179½	153⅛	Allied Chem	6	100	168½	168½	168½	-1½	-1
38⅛	32⅞	Allis-Chal	3	6000	36⅛	35½	36	+⅛	+⅛
18⅝	15	Al Part Cem		1000	15¾	15¾	15¾		
62	54⅞	Am Bk Note		300	17½	17	17½	+½	
11⅜	6½	Am Br Bov		400	11	10¾	10¾	-¼	
62⅛	48¼	Am Br Bv pf		1600	61	60	60	-1	-1
11⅜	8¾	Am Can	4	1600	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	-⅛	
148	145	Am Can pf	7	8700	118	116	117⅝	-1⅜	-1⅜
94½	85½	Am Car & F	6	300	147¾	147¾	147¾		
88	85	Am Chain pf	7	300	87½	87½	87½	-½	-½
45	38¼	Am Chicle	2	100	85	85	85		
19½	14¼	Am Colortype	2.40	1800	44¾	43⅝	43⅝	-1⅛	
13⅝	9	Am Com Alc	1.60†	100	15½	15½	15½	-1⅛	-1⅛
39	19	Am European		900	12¾	11⅞	11⅞	-⅞	-1
38¼	26¾	Am & FPw		100	38	38	38		
85	74	Am & FP 6		14900	37⅜	35¾	37⅛	-⅜	
97⅛	83½	Am & FP 7		300	74½	74	74¼	-⅜	
22⅛	18½	Am & FP 2pf		100	70	70	70		
1¾	⅝	Am Int Corp		3900	21¼	20⅞	21	+⅛	
13	1	Am La Pr		200	⅞	⅞	⅞		
81	72¼	Am La Pr pf		10	9	9	9		
5¼	3½	Am Loco pf		600	80	80	80	-1	
19⅞	16⅝	Am Mach & Mot		200	4½	4	4½		
53	50	Am Metals		400	20¼	19¾	19¾	-⅛	
39⅛	22½	Am News		10	52	52	52	-1	
55½	45	Am Nat G pf		40	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	-⅛	
19⅛	15⅜	Am Pw&Lt		400	52	51½	52	+⅛	
74⅜	67¼	Am Radiat		1700	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜	-⅛	
22⅛	18½	Am Repub		200	10¼	9¾	10⅛	+⅛	
34⅜	26⅝	Am Roll Mill		4400	30½	29¾	30⅛	-⅛	
65⅝	57	Am Saf Raz		600	63	62⅜	63	+⅛	
1	⅜	Am Ship		100	1	1	1		
50⅞	40¼	Am Smelt		3600	49¾	49	49¾	-⅛	
4	2¼	Am Solvents		300	3¾	3¾	3¾	-¼	
29	25	Am Sti Fnd		400	27½	27	27	-½	
9⅛	6¾	Am Solv pf		100	9	9	9		
52¼	42¾	Am Sugar		200	51¾	51⅜	51⅜	-⅝	
17⅛	15⅛	Am Tel&Cab		178	17⅞	17⅛	17⅜	-⅛	
196⅞	176⅛	Am Tel&T		300	193⅛	191	193⅛	-1⅝	
107	105	Am Type pf		10	106¾	106¾	106¾		
67½	53⅜	Am Wat W		2500	65⅝	63	64	-⅝	
66⅛	54¼	Am WW ct		500	63	62½	63	-⅝	
35⅝	21	Am Wool pf		300	33¾	33¾	33¾	-¼	
34	26	Am Zinc pf		400	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜		
38⅞	29¾	Anaconda	2½	7600	37⅝	36¾	37⅛	-⅜	
31½	27	Anchor Cap	2.40	100	31	31	31	-1	
18¼	13⅝	Andes Cop	1	100	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	-⅛	
18	15½	Arch Dan	3	1300	17¼	16⅞	17	+⅛	
4⅛	3	Arm Ill A		6800	3¾	3½	3¾		
2⅝	2	Arm Ill B		100	2¼	2⅛	2⅛		
4⅞	3⅜	Arm Ill pf		400	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	-⅛	
20½	20	Arnold Cons	1.60	400	20	20	20	-⅛	
27	22	Art Metals	2½	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	-⅝	
202⅜	178½	Asso Dry G	10	400	36⅛	35¼	36⅛	+⅛	
106½	102½	Atchison	5	1100	106⅞	107⅛	107⅛	-⅛	
53½	50	Atchison pf	5	200	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝		
23¼	18	Atl G&WI pf	5	200	50	50	50		
54	45½	Atl Refin	4	6700	23¼	22½	22⅝	-⅝	
12½	8⅛	Atlas Pwd	1	400	51¼	51⅛	51⅛	-⅛	
191¼	101½	Atlas Storers	4	200	43	43	43		
2¼	1	Auburn Auto		10500	181	176	178	-3	
4¾		Auto Sales		100	2	2	2		
		Aviation		1900	4¾	4¼	4¾		

—B—

25½	20¾	Baldwin		1200	24¼	23⅜	24		
82¾	68½	Balt & O	7	1900	82¼	81½	82	+⅛	about 10
19	8	Barker Bros	1	1500	12	11¾	11¾		
14⅞	11¼	Barnsdall A		120	8	8	8		
11⅞	6	Beatrice		1300	13¾	13⅛	13⅜		
109½	106	Beatrice pf		500	71½	70½	70½		
22⅞	16⅞	Bendix		100	108¼	106¼	108¼		
46⅝	32¾	Best & Co		7000	22½	21¾	22⅛		
61	45⅝	Beth Steel		1800	39½	38¾	39½		
123	114½	Beth Steel pf		9900	120¼	118¾	119¾		
27¾	24	Blaw Knox	1½	2000	122¼	122	122¾		
30⅝	20¾	Bohn Alum		400	28⅝	26½	26⅝		
61	50	Bon Ami A		200	60	59½	59½		
73	67½	Borden	3†	400	61	60½	61		
25⅝	20⅜	Borg Warner	1			72⅜	72		
19½	16½	Briggs	1½	4800	25	24¼	24¾		
64⅝	58⅜	Briggs & Str	2	1900	17¾	17½	17½		
9¾	5¼	Bklyn Man T		100	18½	18½	18½		
19⅝	14¼	Bruns Term	1	400	62	61½	62		
34⅞	25	Bucyrus	2½	100	8¾	8½	8½		
12	9	Bucy cv pf		1400	32¾	31¾	32		
26	11¾	Budd Wheel	1.60	800	11¾	11¼	11⅜		
13¾	11¼	Bullard		300	18¼	18¼	18¼		
33⅛	11¾	Bulova Watch	1	1700	15⅜	15¼	15⅜		
104	100⅝	Burroughs		1800	30	29½	30		
111½	109	Bush T deb		10	101	101	101		
2	1½	Bush Blg pf	.50	100	110	110	110		
54⅝	37⅝	Butte Cop	1½	800	1¾	1¾	1¾		
105	99⅞	Byers	7	2500	53⅞	53	53⅞		
		Byers pf		30	104	102	104		

—C—

49	42¾	Calif Pack	4	2000	49	48	49		
14⅝	11¾	Campbell	2	500	14⅜	14	14⅛		
36	29⅞	Calu & Hecla	3	400	29	29¼	29¼		
44⅝	38½	Canada Dry	2½	1800	34⅞	34⅛	34⅝		
14	9½	Can Pac		1700	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜		
46⅜	26⅞	Capital Am	3	100	14	14	14		
114½	111	Case Thresh	6	7500	117⅝	114¼	116¼		
	10	Case Th pf		10	112	112	112		
10	5½	Caterpillar	3	300	47	44	46⅛		
24⅞	20	Celotex	1½	100	8½	8½	8½		
28⅞	22½	Cen Aguirre	2	100	23	23	23		
23¼	17¾	Cerro de P	1.80	2000	27	26	26½		
50⅜	40	Checker Cab		3000	21	20¾	21		
39½	29½	Ches Corp	2½	2500	49¾	48½	49¼		
25⅛	19	Ches & Ohio		3900	44⅜	44⅛	44⅛		
17⅜	9	Chi & Alton		100	1¾	1¾	1¾		
7⅝	6¼	Chi & Alt pf		300	6¾	6¾	6¾		
24⅞	19¼	Chi Gt West	1	100	7	7	7		
8⅞	3½	Chi Gt W pf		100	23	23	23		
15⅜	9½	Chi M&SP		100	8¾	8¾	8¾		
12⅜	9½	Chi M&SP pf		400	13½	13	13¼		
19⅛	15⅜	Chi Pneu		200	11	11	11		
20¾	15⅛	Childs		500	31⅝	31⅜	31⅜		
37	35¾	Chrysler	3.60†	3500	20⅛	19¾	20		
44⅜	33⅞	City Ice	3	200	51½	51½	51½		
51½	50½	City Stores	3	100	36	36	36		
49¾	47	Coca Cola A	3	100	3¾	3¾	3¾		
15	9	Col Palm		100	51¼	51¼	51¼		
74	72	Collins&A		100	48¼	48¼	48¼		
29⅜	21⅞	Collins&A pf		300	10¼	10¼	10¼		
75	73	Colo F&I		100	73	73	73		
31⅝	26⅛	Colum Gas		6000	26¾	26	26⅜		
17½	7¾	Col Carbon		5000	40¼	39¾	39⅞		
20	18⅜	Col Graph		1500	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜		
35½	32	Com Cred		800	18⅞	18¾	18⅝		
24¼	23	Com Cred A		100	24¼	24¼	24¼		
31	25	Com Cr pfB	1.60†	10	24½	24½	24½		
19½	15½	Com Inv Tr		100	30¼	30¼	30¼		
103	8	Com Sol	.60	3500	19	18½	18⅞		
10¼	6	Commwith So		8000	10	9½	10		
13½	9¾	Congoleum		700	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞		
18¼	15¾	Con Film		100	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞		
97	82½	Con Film pf		200	176	176	176		
104¼	102	Con Gas	5	6500	94½	93½	94⅛		
		Con Gas pf		100	104¼	104	104		
3	1	Con Textile		100	⅞	⅞	⅞		
8	6½	Container A	1.20	100	7½	7½	7½		
3	2⅜	Container B		100	2½	2½	2½		
29¼	23⅜	Cont Bak A		100	2½	2½	2½		
3	2¼	Cont Bak B		700	26½	26	26⅛		
54	47	Cont Bak pf		100	3	3	3		
14	10½	Cont Can	2½	300	75	74¼	75		
50⅞	41	Cont Dia Fib	2.40	1800	54	52½	54		
4⅜	2⅞	Cont Ins		1400	49⅜	49¼	49¼		
12	9¼	Cont Motors		800	3½	3¼	3½		
11⅝	8⅛	Cont Oil	1	2500	11¼	10⅝	10⅝		
84⅞	76½	Cont Shares	3†	1700	10¼	10¼	10¼		
14⅞	8¼	Cont Prod		3000	84¾	83⅞	84⅜		
106	103	Cory		500	14	13¾	13⅞		
44	35	Crucible pf	6	20	104¼	104¼	104½		
5¼	3	Cuba Ry pf		20	44	44	44		
35	22¼	Cub Am S		300	41¼		41¼		
1½	½	Cub Am S pf		100	27½	27½	27½		
43¾	41	Cudahy	4	100	½	½	½		
100	89	Curtis Pub		200	43¾	43¾	43¾		
117½	113¼	Curtis Pf	7	100	92	92	92		
4⅝	2⅝	Curtiss Wr		1500	4¾	4¼	4⅝		
7½	3⅝	Curtiss Wr A		800	4¾	4¼	4⅝		
41	35	Cutler	3½†	700	36¾	36	36		

—D—

		Davison		800	17	16⅝	17	16⅜	
22	20½	Deere pf	1.40	100	21¼	21¼	21¼		
45¾	27½	Denv RG pf	1.20	100	46	40	40	40	
22⅝	14⅞	Devoe & R A		100	14½	14½	14½		
25½	24⅝	Diamond M		1800	20¾	19½	19½		
11⅜	8⅞	Diamond M pf		100	25½	25½	25½		
18¼	14¼	Dome Mines	1	100	11	11	11		
121¼	118¾	Dom Stores	1.20	100	18¾	17¾	18¼		
104½	102	Dupont	6	4000	94⅜	93¾	94		
		Dupont deb		100	121¼	121½	121½		
		Duquesne pf		100	104½	104½	104½		

—E—

172⅞	143⅜	Eas Kodak	5	2000	168¾	166	167⅝		
130⅛	128¾	East Kod pf		50	130	130	130		
17⅜	13¾	Eaton Axle	1.60	1800	18¼	16¾	16¼		
9	3¼	Eitingon		700	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝		
61	35½	Eitingon pf		1000	63½	60	63½		
61¾	50⅝	Elec Auto Lt	6	3500	60	59	60		
53⅞	48¾	Elec Boat		700	2⅞	2¾	2¾		
94¾	86	Elec P&L		4500	51¾	50⅞	51⅝		
59½	50⅜	Elec Sto Bat	5	100	93¾	93¾	93¾		
41	30	End John	5	100	58½	58½	58½		
113	111¼	End John pf	6	100	35½	35½	35½		
35⅜	30¾	Equit Bldg	2½	100	110½	110½	110½		
37	28	Erie		400	32	32	32		
6¼	4⅛	Evans Auto L	2½†	100	34½	34	34		
25	20	Ex Buffet	1½	30	21¼	21¼	21¼		

—F—

24¼	22	Fairb Morse	1.60	100	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞		
30	22	Fed Wat Svc	2.40	400	28	28	28		
55¾	46⅛	Fidelity Ins	2.60	300	55½	55¼	55¼		
63	58½	Firestone pf	6	100	58	58	58		
49	41	First Nat St	2½	100	58	58	58		
	½	Fisk Rubber		200	48⅜	48⅛	48⅝		
		Fisk Rub 1pf		30	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞		
3	2	Florsheim B		100	32	32	32		
107⅝	41½	Follansbee B	2	100	15	15	15		
30⅞	22¼	Foster & Wh		4400	60¾	58⅜	60⅛		
12¼	4⅞	Fourth Nat In		1100	30⅞	30¾	30⅞		
37¼	25¾	Foundation		100	11	11	11		
37⅝	28½	Fox A	4	15700	37⅛	35¾	37¼		
		Freeport Tx		800	36¼	36	36		

—G—

57⅛	50½	Gamewell	5	150	57¼	55⅜	55½		
69⅛	57⅜	Gen Am Inv	41	300	64½	61¾	63⅛		
40⅜	34¼	Gen Am Tr	3	1200	69½	68¼	69		
9¾	8¼	Gen Asphalt		1300	39⅛	38⅛	38⅜		
65	40⅝	Gen Bronze		300	8⅜	7⅞	8		
50¼	41¾	Gen Cable pf	1.60	300	50	46¼	48½		
54	47¾	Gen Cable A	3	14500	48⅛	47⅜	48¼		
70	64	Gen Foods	6	3000	52⅞	52⅜	52½		
6¼	4½	Gen G&E cv pf	2.20	6000	67¼	66¾	67¼		
44¼	35¼	Gen G&E A	31	200	67¼	67¼	67¼		
99⅝	95	Gen Motors	5	11600	43¾	41¾	43¾		
143⅛	83¼	Gen Motors pf		100	99¾	99¾	99¾		
76½	66	Gen Theatre	3	3000	14¾	13¾	14¾		
68	54	Gen Ry Sig	6	100	78½	78½	78½		
54	40	Gen Realty pf ww	41	200	61	61	61		
34	31½	Gen Refrac		400	51	50¾	50¾		
6¼	4⅛	Gillette		3000	31⅞	30¾	31⅛		
45	38	Gimbel Br		2800	6¼	5¾	6		
12	8¾	Gimbel pf		200	42	42	42		
78	65	Glidden	7	500	11¾	11⅜	11⅞		
		Glidden pf		50	68	68	68		
38⅛	31¼	Gobel (Adolf)	2½	600	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛		
18	15¼	Gold Dust		7400	38½	37⅛	38¼		
48	38⅝	Goodyear	5	200	17¾	17¼	17½		
49	41	Goodyear 1pf	4	2600	46	45¼	45½		
5¼	3⅞	Graham-P		100	8	8	8		
18⅛	15⅛	Granby	3	300	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛		
24⅞	19¼	Grand Silver	1	100	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛		
41⅛	36	Grand Un pf	3	300	23½	22⅝	22⅝		
24	20	Granite City	2	200	48¾	48¼	48¼		
37⅜	33⅝	Granite (WS)	3	100	25	25	25		
61½	54½	Grt Nor pf	5	700	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝		
24⅝	21⅜	Grt Nor Ore	1.40	100	27¾	27¾	27¾		
6⅞	3½	Grigsby Grunow		4700	5¾	5¾	5¾		

1931 High	1931 Low	Stock	Div. In $	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Chg. Feb. 14	Net Chg. Feb. 13
2	⅝	Guan Sug		100	¾	¾	¾		
22½	16½	Gulf Mobile		100	20¾	20¾	20¾	-¼	
38¼	19⅝	Gulf Steel		100	35¼	35¼	35¼		

—H—

8¾	6¾	Halm Dept St		300	8	8	8		
17	10	Hall Print	1	100	16	16	16		
83	69¼	Hanna 1pf	7	100	77	77	77		
49	37	Harbison	3	200	43	43	43		
45	39½	Hartman B	2	400	43⅜	43	43⅜		
43	37	Hawaiian P	3	2400	41½	41	41½		
8	5	Hayes Body		10	40	40	40		
115	110⅞	Hero P pf		300	4¾	4¾	4¾		
11⅞	8	Hershey Ch	1	100	119½	119½	119½	-½	
31⅛	26	Hollander		200	91	90½	91		
3⅝	3⅛	Holland P		300	10½	10½	10½		
83⅝	74	Houdaille B	3	300	31	30½	30½	-⅛	
11⅜	8¼	Houston Oil		1000	8	8¼	8		
25⅞	21	Houston Oil n		1400	11¼	10¾	11		
39	31	Howe Sound		1400	51½	49¾	51⅜	-⅛	
11⅝	10⅜	Hudson Mot	3	300	35	34¾	35		
51¼	37	Hupp Motors		3400	11¾	10	10⅛	-⅛	

—I—

68⅜	49⅝	Ill Central	1	300	63⅞	62½	63⅛	-⅝	
3⅝	3⅜	Indian Mot		200	3¾	3¾	3¾		
4¾	3¾	Indian Refin		200	4¼	4¼	4¼	-⅛	
11½	4⅝	Ind Rayon		3200	11	10¾	10⅞	-⅛	
10¾	7¾	Inspiration		2800	71	68½	71	+⅞	
1	⅝	Insuran Md cip	.60	100	9¾	9¾	9¾		
30⅝	24½	Interboro RT		200	8½	8½	8½		
170	145¾	Int Business	24	200	29½	29½	29½	-⅜	
62½	49¾	Int Cement		100	182½	182½	182½		
	18¼	Int Combus		500	58½	58½	58½		
37½	24	Int Comb pf		700	3¾	3¾	3¾		
56⅛	26	Int Harv	2½	600	37½	37	37½	-⅛	
142	131	Int Harv pf		2800	141¾	137½	140¾	-1¼	
29⅜	21¼	Int Hrv pf	2b	100	140¾	140¾	140¾		
17¼	13⅞	Int Nickel	1	100	28	28	28		
41⅛	31¾	Int P&P A		4300	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	-⅛	
40	26⅛	Int P&P C		300	9½	9	9⅛	-⅛	
42	27½	Int P&P pf	3	200	37½	37½	37½		
41	33	Int Salt	6†	100	37	37	37		
31⅜	18⅜	Int Silver	2	1600	39½	39½	39½	-½	
15	6	Int Tel & Tel	7	8600	29¾	29	29¾	-⅛	
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WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Stock Markets Reflect Improved Sentiment—Gain Continues in U. S.

The cumulative effect of gains in business, and of what had been an almost imperceptible improvement in sentiment, was brought impressively into view this week. These were reflected in a sharp rise in stock prices at New York together with a sharp increase in volume of trading.

Monday's transactions were in excess of 4,000,000 shares, comparing with a little more than 1,000,000 in the previous Saturday's short session and with somewhat more than 1,500,000 in the five-haur period Friday of last week. This increase in activity and the rise in prices was well sustained up to Lincoln's birthday anniversary. Following the holiday, however, the market moved with less regularity though a good undertone prevailed.

The enthusiastic outburst in the New York market was echoed in most of the world's financial capitals. At London, Paris and Berlin, stock prices rose in sympathy with the American market. Later in the week London was disturbed by Chancellor Snowden's speech, which was interpreted as indicating that an increase in taxation would be necessary. Late advices from Paris said that market was declining also. Profit-taking came into the Berlin market late in the week.

United States Business

The gradual upward tendency that has characterized trade in the United States since the beginning of 1931 has continued this week, though the improvement is still confined to certain lines.

The steel industry showed another gain of 2 per cent in its operating rate. Average ingot output was reported at 50 per cent of capacity, the best showing since last October.

Gains in the automobile industry have exceeded expectations.

A wider distribution of merchandise through primary channels is indicated in carloadings. Reports for the latest available week show a better than normal gain in freight traffic. The number of cars loaded was, of course, still below the total of the like week a year ago.

Bank clearings declined this week, as compared with last week's total and the total of the like week of last year.

Financing by bonds amounted to $74,784,000, compared with the small total of $16,686,000 offered last week, and with $152,165,000 in the corresponding period of 1930.

European Trade Conditions

Steadying influences are at work in European business, and for the moment at least favorable factors are seen as outweighing the unfavorable. Bond markets are reported to be reflecting a growing investment confidence abroad.

A sharp recovery in the wool market and increasing sales of pig iron are among bright spots in the trade picture in Britain.

In France the effects of the world trade recession are beginning to be felt more keenly. Further restriction of industrial activity and new low levels for railway receipts and car loadings are reported. The unemployment figures also are causing more concern. Part-time employment is noted in the textile industry and is spreading to the coal industry and in steel plants.

The business outlook in Germany has improved somewhat the last few weeks as the result of a greater willingness on the part of international credit interests to grant Germany financial assistance. Political matters continue among the chief influences on German business.

A better tone to peso exchange has aided the establishment of confidence in Argentine business circles. Revival of demand for wheat and linseed in that country also is reported.

RAILROAD SHARES TAKE PROMINENT PLACE IN ADVANCE

While railroad shares normally lag behind sharp advances in utilities and industrials, their upward course since Jan. 2 has included 23 of the 34 trading days. Gains for industrials and utilities cover 20 trading periods.

The Dow Jones 20-railroads average rose 19.42 points from its 1930 low of 91.65 on Dec. 16 to its 1931 high of 111.07 on Feb. 10. In that period, stocks of all but one of the 20 roads gained more than 10 per cent from their lows.

A comparison of individual stocks in the Dow Jones 20 rails average follows:

	Current Dec.16			P.C.
	High	Low	Inc.	Inc.
Atchison	202⅜	169¼	33⅛	19.5
Atlantic Coast	117	98½	18½	18.3
Baltimore & Ohio	82¾	55⅜	27⅜	49.0
Canadian Pacific	44⅛	35¾	8⅜	25.0
Chesapeake & Ohio	46½	34⅛	11⅝	34.2
Rock Island	61⅜	48	13⅜	29.1
Lackawanna	99¼	69¾	29½	42.8
Delaware & Hudson	154½	133¼	21¼	15.8
Erie	37	23	14	60.9
Missouri Pacific	40	21	19	90.4
New York Central	129	107	22	20.5
Nickel Plate	88	74	14	18.9
New Haven	91½	69½	22⅜	31.9
Chicago & Northwest	44¾	32¼	12½	40.6
Northern Pacific	60½	44½	16	35.8
Pennsylvania	64	53½	10½	20.3
Pere Marquette	85	87½	*2½	*3.5
Southern Pacific	109½	88⅝	20⅞	23.6
Southern Railway	65⅞	50	15⅞	32.0
Union Pacific	202½	171	31½	18.7

*Decrease.

In sharp contrast to the general run of prices is the 3.5 per cent decline in Pere Marquette. Among 33 leading railroads, Pere Marquette in 1930 suffered the sharpest decline in revenues. Gross for the 12 months to Dec. 31 declined 23.2 per cent from 1929 and net railway operating income decreased 51.0 per cent.

Net income for the year was equal after preferred dividends to $1.84 a common share against regular dividend requirements of $6. This compared with $13.93 a common share earned in 1929.

ROYAL TYPEWRITER INCOME

Royal Typewriter Company, Inc., and domestic subsidiaries for the year ended Dec. 31 report net of $1,402,905 after interest, depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equivalent after 7 per cent preferred dividends to $4.24 a share on 268,618 no-par shares of common, compared with $1,786,031, or $5.59 a share, in 1929.

GREAT LAKES DREDGE NET

CHICAGO, Feb. 14—Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, net of $2,218,445 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equivalent to $4.01 a share on 553,120 no-par shares, compared with $1,499,700, or $2.71 a share, based on the same number of shares in 1929.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

Alleghany Corp 5s '44	85½	83½	Belgium (King) 6s '55	103½	103⅛	Jap (Con Fwr) 6½s '50	94	94
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	84	84	Belgium (King) 6½s '49	110	109⅛	Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	94	93¾
Alleghany Corp 5s rct	83	83	Belgium (King) 7s '55	117	115	Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	104⅞	104½
Amer I G Chem 5½s ct '49	99¾	99¾	Belgium (King) 7s '56	119⅛	118⅛	Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	81⅞	81¾
Amer Ice Co 6s '53	83	83	Bergen 5s '60 rcts	96⅛	95⅞	Karstadt 6s '43	67¾	67¾
Amer Inter 5½s sv '49	93	93	Berlin (City) 6s '58	73	71⅛	Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	91¾	91⅜
Amer Metals Co 6½s	93⅛	92⅜	Berlin Elec 6½s '59	74⅛	74⅛	Lombard El 7s '52 sw	91	90½
Amer Sugar Refing 6s '37	188	188	Bogota (City) 8s '47	87	87	Lyons (City) 6s '34	104⅜	104⅜
Amer T&T 4½s cv '39	131	131	Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	37½	37	Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104⅜	104⅜
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106⅛	106	Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	30½	30½	Medellin 6½s '54	48½	48½
Amer T&T 5s '65	106⅝	106⅛	Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104⅝	104⅝	Mex (Rep) 5s '45 A	10	10
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	109	108⅞	Brasil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	69	68	Mex 4s small A '10	7	7
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	70	70	Brasil 6½s '27-57	63⅛	62¾	Milan (City) 6½s '52	86½	86½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	99⅛	99⅛	Brasil (US) 8s '41	85⅛	85½	Minas Geraes 6½s '59	57	57
Atch T&SF 4s '00	96	96	Bremen 7s '35	96⅛	96⅛	Montecatin 7s '37 xw	94	94¾
Atch T&SF 4½s	120	119	Brisbane 6s '50 rcts	72	72	New South Wales 5s '57	62¼	62¼
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	104	104	Brisbane 5s '57	61⅞	61⅞	New South Wales 5s '58	62¼	62¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	101¼	101¼	Budapest (City) 6s '62	70½	70½	Nord Rys 6½s '50	106½	106½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv	96⅝	96⅝	Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	77½	69	North German Lloyd 6s '47	85	84½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	108⅛	108⅛	Bulgaria 7s '67	69½	69⅛	Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '67	101	100⅝
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	103	103⅞	Bulgaria 7½s '68	78⅛	78	Norway (King) 5s '63	101¼	101¼
Boston & Maine 5s '53	101⅝	101⅝	Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	64	64	Norway (King) 5½s '65	103	102⅝
Boston & Maine 5s '67	102	102	Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	102¾	102	Norway (King) 6s '43	106	105⅞
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	101	101	Canada (Dom) 5s '33	108	108	Norway (King) 6s '44	105⅜	105⅜
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	104	104	Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	108	108	Norway (King) 6s '52	106	106
Buff R & P 4½s '57	68¼	68¼	Chile (Bank) 6s '81	78	78	Norway (King) 6s '63	106	106
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	102	101½	Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	85	84½	Oriental Dev 5½s '58	91⅞	91⅞
Can Nat Ry 3¾s '55	101½	101½	Chile (Rep) 6s '60	80	79½	Oslo (City) 6s '55	103½	103⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s July	105¼	105¼	Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	80	79¼	Panama (Rep) 5s '63	88	88
Can North deb 6½s '46	117⅛	117¼	Chile (Rep) 6s '61	80	80	Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	102¼	102¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	87	87	Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	81	81	Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	106¾	106¾
Can Pacific 4½s '60	99	99	Chile (Rep) 6s '62	81	81	Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	106¾	106¾
Can Pacific 5s '60	104¼	104⅛	Chile (Rep) 7s '42	97½	96½	Peru (Gov) 6s '60	32¾	32¾
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100⅛	100⅛	Chile (Rep) 8s '63	86⅜	86	Peru (Gov) 6s '61	33⅛	33⅛
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	84⅜	84⅛	Cologne (City) 6½s '50	78¾	78¾	Peru (Gov) 7s '59	53⅜	53⅜
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	73	73	Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	63	63	Poland (Gov) 7s '47	80⅛	80⅛
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	90½	90	Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	68½	68½	Poland (Gov) 8s '50	87¼	87¼
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	106	106	Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	67¾	67	Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	61½	59½
Chile Copper 5s '48	95	95	Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	95	94⅜	Prussia 6s '52	74¼	74
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	102⅜	102⅜	Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	99⅛	99⅛	Queensland (State) 6s '47	74	74
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	98½	98½	Cordoba (City) 7s '57	67	67	Queensland (State) 7s '41	90¼	90¼
Com Credit Co 6s '34	97	97	Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	77½	77½	Rhine Main 7s '50	91⅝	91⅝
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	104½	104½	Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	97⅜	97⅜	Rhine Westphalia 6s '22	83	81¾
Con Gas Co 5½s '45	106¼	106¼	Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	79½	79	Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	81⅛	81¼
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	98¾	98¾	Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	58	57¼	Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	98½	98½
Cuba Cane Sug Prod deb	8	8	Denmark (King) 4½s '62	96⅜	96¼	Rhine Westphalia 7s '50 ww	81⅛	81⅛
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	45½	45	Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101¼	101⅛	Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	80	79½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	65	63	Denmark (King) 6s '42	106	106	Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	70⅝	70½
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	98¾	98½	Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	98⅛	98⅛	Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	85½	85½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	97¼	97¼	Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	87	87	Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	61	60
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	83	83	Dutch El 6s '47	102½	102½	Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	46½	45¾
Detroit Ed 5s '53	106⅛	106⅛	Dutch El sf 6s '52	102½	102½	Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	55⅛	54¼
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	89⅛	89	Finland 5½s '58	83¾	83	Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	52	52
Dold Packing 6s '42	65	62½	Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	90¾	90¾	Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	70	70
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	103⅜	103½	Finnish A 6½s '54	91	90	Rome (City) 6½s '52	87¾	87¼
Erie RR 5s '67	82⅜	82⅜	Finnish B 6½s '54	91	91	Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	91⅜	91⅛
Erie RR gen 7½s	81½	81	Framerican Dev 7½s '42	107	107	Rumania 7s '59	81½	81¼
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	26	26	French (Rep) 7s '49	121¾	120⅞	Saarenbrucken (City) 6s '53	86	86
Gen Baking Co 5½s	94½	94	French (Rep) 7½s '41	126¾	126⅜	San Paulo (City) 6½s '57	62	61½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103¼	103	Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	91⅜	91¼	San Paulo (State) 7s '56	86½	86⅜
Gen Theater Equip 6s	72¼	72	German 7s '49	102	101¾	Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	83½	82
Goodrich 6s '45	70¼	70¼	Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	85	84⅝	Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	86½	86½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	99¼	99¼	Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	79½	79	Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	74	74
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	107¼	107¼	Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	79	79	Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	79	79
Granrd Tk Ry Can 7s '04	111	111	Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	87	87	Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	87	87
Great Northrern 5½s '52	108⅞	108⅞	Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	75	75	Saxon State 7s '45	88	87½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111⅝	111⅝	Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	87½	85½	Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107¼	107¼
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	55	55	Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	92¼	91⅜	Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	81¼	81
Ill Bel Tel rfg 5s '56	105¾	105½	Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	75¾	75	Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	92	91¾
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	100¾	100¾	Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	90	90	Siemens 6½s '51	98½	97¾
Ind Limestone 6s '46	53⅜	53¼	Graz 8s '54	101	101	Siemens 7s '35	100⅛	100⅛
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	95¾	95¾	Greek 6s '68	88¾	86½	Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	65	63
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	91½	91½	Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	95	95	Sydney 5½s '55	70	69
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	69½	69⅛	Hansa 6s '39 ww	76	75½	Sweden (King) 5½s '54	106	105¾
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	90¼	90¼	Hungary Mun 7s '46	80	80	Swiss Government 5½s '46	106	105⅞
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	59¾	59¾	Hungary Mun 7½s '45	89	88	Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	97⅞	97⅞
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	95	95	Ilseder Steel 6s '48	74¾	74¾	Tokyo (City) 5s '52	80¼	80¼
L'Autaro 6s '54	60	59½	Irish Free State 5s' 60	103	103	Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	92⅜	92⅜
Loew's Inc 6s '41	108½	108½	Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	96½	96	Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	88½	88⅜
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	98	98	Italian Pub Util 7s '52	91½	91½	Tolima (Dept) 7s '47	63	58
McCormick (Edith R) 6s '34	101¼	101¼	Italy (King) 7s '51	99	98¾	Uligawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	100⅛	100
McKesson & Robbins 5½s	80	80	Jap (Con Fwr) 6½s '50	94	94	U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	106⅞	106½
Meade 6s ww	87	87	Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	94	93¾	Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	75	75
Mich Cen 4½s	102½	102⅛	Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	104⅞	104½	Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	78	77⅞
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	103	102⅜	Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	81⅞	81¾	Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	77½	77½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	71⅛	71⅛	Karstadt 6s '43	67¾	67¾	Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	81¾	81½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	52½	52½	Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	91¾	91¾	Vienna 6s '52	88	87¾
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	100⅞	100⅞	Lombard El 7s '52 xw	91	90½	Warsaw 7s '58	116	64¼
Nat Steel 5s	96	96	Lyons (City) 6s '34	104⅜	104⅜	Westphalia El 6s '53	72¾	72¾
N O Pub Ser 5s '53 B	88½	88½	Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104⅜	104⅜	Württemberg 7s '56	89⅞	89⅞
N O Terminal 4s '53	92⅜	92⅜	Medellin 6½s '54	48½	48½			
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	86	86	Mex 4s small A '10	7	7			
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	100⅜	100⅜	Milan (City) 6½s '52	86½	86½			
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	106⅜	106⅜	Minas Geraes 6½s '59	57	57			
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	99¾	99¾	Montecatin 7s '37 ww	95½	95½			
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	91½	91	Montecatin 7s '37 xw	94	94¾			
NY Chi & St L 6s A '31	101½	101¼	New South Wales 5s '57	62¼	62¼			
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	114¼	114¼	New South Wales 5s '58	62¼	62¼			
NY GELH&P 5s '48	110¼	109¾	Nord Rys 6½s '50	106½	106½			
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	105¾	105¾	North German Lloyd 6s '47	85	84½			
NY State Ry 6½s B '63	91½	91½	Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '67	101	100⅝			
NY Steam Corp 5s	102	102	Norway (King) 5s '63	101¼	101¼			
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	86	85⅝	Norway (King) 5½s '65	103	102⅝			
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	104	104	Norway (King) 6s '43	106	105½			
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	56½	56½	Norway (King) 6s '44	105⅜	105⅜			
Nor Am Ed 6s A '57	103	102	Norway (King) 6s '52	102⅝	102⅝			
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	102⅜	102½	Norwegian El 5½s '57	100	100			
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	95	94⅜	Oriental Dev 5½s '58	91⅞	91⅞			
Otis Steel 6s '41	98¾	98¾	Oslo (City) 6s '55	103½	103⅛			
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	102	101⅝	Panama (Rep) 5s '63	88	88			
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	88	87¾	Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	102¼	102¼			
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	103½	103	Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	106⅛	104¾			
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	96½	96⅛	Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	106¾	106¾			
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	66	66	Peru (Gov) 6s '60	32¼	32¾			
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	98½	98½	Peru (Gov) 6s '61	33⅛	33⅛			
Penn Railroad con 4s sta '48	99	99	Peru (Gov) 7s '59	53⅜	53⅜			
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	97½	97½	Poland (Gov) 7s '47	80⅛	80⅛			
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	101⅞	101⅞	Poland (Gov) 8s '50	87¼	87¼			
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	100⅜	100⅜	Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	61½	59½			
Penn Railroad 5s '64	105	104⅝	Prussia 6½s '51	80	79½			
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	109⅛	109⅛	Prussia 6s '52	74¼	74¼			
Pere Marquette 5s '56	104½	104½	Queensland (State) 6s '47	74	74			
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	88½	88½	Queensland (State) 7s '41	90¼	90¼			
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	100⅜	100⅛	Rhine Main 7s '50	91⅝	91⅝			
Philadelphia Balt & Wash 5s	109½	109½	Rhine Westphalia 6s '22	83	81¾			
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	81	81	Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	81⅛	81¼			
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	105	105	Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	98½	98½			
Pitts CC&StL 6s B '75	109	108¾	Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	80	79½			
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	107½	107½	Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	70⅝	70½			
Port Gen Elec 4½s	86⅞	86¾	Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	85½	85½			
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	73¼	72	Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	61	60			
Pub Svc E&G 5s '65	106	106	Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	46½	45¾			
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	102⅜	102⅜	Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	55⅛	54¼			
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	102⅜	102⅜	Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	52	52			
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	88¼	88	Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	70	70			
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	65½	65	Rome (City) 6½s '52	87¾	87¼			
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	99½	99½	Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	91⅜	91⅛			
Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34	100	100	Rumania 7s '59	81½	81¼			
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	99½	99½	Saarenbrucken (City) 6s '53	86	86			
St Louis RM&Pac & 5s'55	47	47	San Paulo (City) 6½s '57	62	61½			
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	86	86	San Paulo (State) 7s '56	86½	86⅜			
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	83	82¾	Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	83½	82			
St Louis & SF gen 5s '31	101½	101	Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	86½	86½			
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	101¾	100¾	Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	74	74			
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89	85¾	85¾	Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	79	79			
St Louis S W con4s '32	100¼	100⅛	Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	87	87			
St P City Cable 5s gtd	88	88	Saxon State 7s '45	88	87½			
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	110	110	Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107¼	107¼			
StP City Cable 5s	89	89	Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	81¼	81			
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	95	95	Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	92	91¾			
Seabd AL gold 4s st '50	48	48	Siemens 6½s '51	98½	97¾			
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	17¼	17¼	Siemens 7s '35	100⅛	100⅛			
Seabd AL con 6s '49	17¼	17¼	Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	65	63			
Shell Pipe 5s '52	91⅞	91	Sydney 5½s '55	70	69			
Shell Union 5s '47	87	85	Sweden (King) 5½s '54	106	105¾			
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	88	87	Swiss Government 5½s '46	106	105⅞			
Shubert Theater 6s '42	19⅞	18½	Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	97⅞	97⅞			
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	96	95¾	Tokyo (City) 5s '52	80¼	80¼			
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	100	99¾	Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	92⅜	92⅜			
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102	101⅞	Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	88½	88⅜			
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	100½	100½	Tolima (Dept) 7s '47	63	58			
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	98½	98½	Uligawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	100⅛	100			
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	103	103	U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	106⅞	106½			
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	96¾	96½	Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	75	75			
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	96⅝	96⅜	Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	78	77⅞			
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	98¾	98¾	Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	77½	77½			
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	98¾	98¾	Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	81¾	81½			
Southern Pacific SP Ter 4s '50	96¾	96¼	Vienna 6s '52	88	87¾			
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	101	101	Warsaw 7s '58	116	64¼			
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	87½	87½	Westphalia El 6s '53	72¾	72¾			
Southern Ry con 5s '94	108½	108½	Württemberg 7s '56	89⅞	89⅞			
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	116	116						
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106¼	106⅛						
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103¾	103½						
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100	99¾						
Syracuse Lt 1st 5s '51	107½	107½						
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106½	106½						
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	105¼	105¼						
Texas Corp 5s '44	99⅞	99½						
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	98½	98⅛						
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	98	98						
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	48½	48½						
Third Ave adj 5s '60	31⅝	31½						
Tol & O Cen 5s W div '35	100	100						
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	98	98						
Union El L & P 5½s '54	103⅞	103⅞						
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	100	100						
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	100⅝	100⅝						
Union Pacific 4s '68	93⅞	93⅞						
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	95¾	95¾						
Union Pacific 5s	111½	111½						
US Rubber Co 5s '47	71½	71½						
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	96½	96½						
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	74	73						
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	80¼	80¼						
Virginia Ry 5s '62	107	107						
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	103⅞	103⅞						
Wabash RR 5½s '75	99	99						
Wabash RR 5s D '80	92½	92⅛						
Warner Co 6s '44 ww	95¼	95¼						
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	64½	64½						
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	69⅝	68½						
Western Electric 5s '44	120½	120¼						
Western Maryland 4s '52	80⅛	80⅛						
Western Maryland 5½s '77	96¼	96⅛						
Western Pacific 5s A '46	94	94						
Western Union R E 4½s '50	100½	100½						
Western Union 5s '51	104	104						
Western Union col 5s '38	101⅛	101⅛						
Western Union 5s '60	103	102½						
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	90⅞	90⅝						
Wheeling Steel 5½s 48	101	101						
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100½	100						
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	45½	45½						
Youngstown Steel 5s '78	103⅛	103						

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last	Last
3½s '47	101.26	101.22	101.22	101.24
1st 4½s '47	102.29

PLAN PROPOSED TO AID CHELSEA BANK, NEW YORK

New Name, Officers and Capital Suggested for Reorganization

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—Joseph A. Broderick, state superintendent of banks, is today studying a plan for the reorganization and reopening of the Chelsea Bank & Trust Company, which he took over on Dec. 23 to conserve its assets. The plan suggests a new name and a new set of officers and retains only a few of the former board of directors. It calls for taking over the bank by an outside group of financiers with new capital, on the promise that they will assure depositors 100 per cent on their money.

It is reported that not only have many of the depositors agreed to keep their money in the bank under the new plan, but that a number of them like the new set-up so well that they have offered substantially to increase the amounts on deposit. Stockholders also are to be protected and will be given an opportunity to participate in the reorganization, it was reported. A prominent financier associated with a large bank in the city was said to be slated for the presidency of the reorganized institution.

Mr. Broderick refused to comment publicly in regard to the new plan, but promised to give his decision regarding the reopening within a short time. He is known to be favorably impressed, but is anxious to give further study to the details of some of the proposals.

He is also giving much study to the proposed plan for the reopening of the Bank of United States submitted by a committee of depositors headed by Samuel R. Rosoff, subway constructor. It was learned today that the law firm of Satterlee & Canfield, which worked out the final draft of the plan, had obtained the financial backing of 11 financiers for the reorganization. Herbert L. Satterlee, head of the firm, and David M. Milton, are to hold several conferences with Mr. Broderick on the plan next week.

Active Upturn in Building Is Seen for 1931

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—A spectacular upturn in building activity which will lead the country back into industrial prosperity during 1931 was predicted yesterday by M. H. Furbringer of Memphis, Tenn., a director of the American Institute of Architects, who has just completed a tour of the Southwest.

His statement was supported largely by Harvey Wiley Corbett, chairman of the Architectural Commission of the Chicago World's Fair of 1933 and designer of notable structures in this country and abroad, who described the outlook as "very cheerful."

Mr. Furbringer said he felt greater attention would be paid to building homes during the new era of activity he foresees than in the past. He also predicated a concerted effort against cheap construction. The blunders of thousands who have found their homes obsolete before they paid for them will not be repeated, he asserted.

"With some $850,000,000 appropriated for the Federal Government's building program, and with staggering sums to be spent by states and cities for highways and public buildings, it is evident that national leaders look to the building industry to bring the country out of its business slump," Mr. Furbringer said.

Mr. Corbett held that New York's greatest need is a clearing up of the tenements within the city. Many important building contracts are going to be let within the next two or three months, he said.

Builders Are Cautioned Against Crowded Field

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Feb. 14—There is now sufficient office space available in the principal cities of the United States and Canada to provide for the normal expansion of business for the next three years, according to the National Association of Building Owners and Managers, who today made public the findings of a national survey. In view of these findings, the association urges a thorough economic study of every new office building project.

In nearly 2000 buildings in the 41 cities surveyed, the vacancies average approximately 15 per cent, it was reported.

"The survey indicates that the construction of office buildings will not be a fertile field for the industry for at least two years if common sense prevails," the association stated. "It is true that in some cities a low percentage of vacancy exists, and that in such cities there may be a need for additional modern office facilities. Although the low cost of building materials may serve as a stimulus to building now, careful study must be made in weighing the construction cost saving that can be effected against the certain losses for carrying vavant space that faces any building in an overbuilt city."

DORMITORY NAMED TO HONOR CHANDLER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILLIAMSBURG, Va.—Honoring Dr. J. A. C. Chandler, President of William and Mary College, the board of visitors of this institution has named the new women's dormitory Chandler Hall. This building completes a three-structure unit of dormitory accommodations for the college girls, on Jamestown Road, the two other three-story halls being named after Thomas Jefferson and Dr. Kate Waller Barrett.

The new dormitory, nearing completion, cost $152,000. It has 75 bedrooms with connecting baths, with special upper grooms for the use of college sororities. Dr. Chandler came to William and Mary as its head in 1918.

Kansas Fraternities Ban Drink; Liquor Caused Groton Escapade

Students Pledge Help to Officers in Enforcement of Prohibition Law

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAWRENCE, Kan., Feb. 12—Students of 35 fraternities at the University of Kansas, embracing a membership of more than 1000, pledged themselves, Monday, to do everything in their power to limit drinking of members and to back up university and state authorities in enforcing the prohibition law.

The resolution adopted stresses the belief that violations by small groups of fraternity men do not represent the sentiment or policies of the fraternities.

Under terms of the resolution, the possession, use or transfer of liquor will not be tolerated. Fraternities agreed to reiterate house rules against use of liquor and give to the Student Council additional powers, including the rule that extreme measures in future shall govern liquor cases and that the "first warning" system shall be abolished.

The fraternities and their individual members subscribed to "every sense and implication of the Kansas State liquor prohibitory law," and as evidence of good faith in the policy, they invite at all times constructive criticism and investigation of their control of the situation.

According to Kenneth Meuser, president of the Men's Student Council, strict enforcement of council rules against student drinking is to apply to nonfraternity men as well, and the council itself will take up the task of calling the attention of the nonfraternity men to the move for better attention to the rules.

The action of the fraternities follows a stir on the campus in connection with the arrest last week of six K. U. students on possession charges and a visit to the campus Feb. 7 of Roland Boynton, Attorney-General, to assure himself that university authorities were working to check drinking by Kansas University students.

ZIONIST LEADER READY TO RESUME PALESTINE WORK

Ramsay MacDonald's Letter Said to Restore Basis of Coöperation

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, Feb. 14 — The long-awaited letter of Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, to Dr. Chaim Weizmann, has relieved very serious apprehensions, by no means confined to Zionist circles, as to the meaning of the British White Paper on Palestine of Oct. 20, 1930.

Dr. Weizmann who resigned as president of the Zionist organization and the Jewish Agency, as a protest against the White Paper, has accepted the letter as restoring the basis for coöperation with the British authorities. "I am hopeful," Dr. Weizmann says, "that the three parties—mandatory government, Arabs and ourselves—will now come together and work out a constructive policy for the future good and development of Palestine."

Dr. Weizmann, it is understood, will proceed to Palestine without delay, afterward going to the United States. The Arabs are expected to be disappointed with the letter, but the view generally taken here is that the original White Paper was badly drafted and that it lent itself in consequence to misunderstandings which it has been necessary to entirely remove.

Though the letter is based upon the White Paper the differences of emphasis, nevertheless, are real. The White Paper, for example, dwells upon considerations limiting Jewish development. The letter, on the other hand, brings out reasons, to which weight also is to be attached, as bearing in the opposite direction.

The White Paper says that "account should be taken of Arab as well as Jewish unemployment in determining the rate at which immigration should be permitted" and indicates that this is a criterion that is to be enforced more completely than in the past.

The letter states what the White Paper omitted to say, namely, that "consideration will be given to anticipated labor requirements for works which, being dependent on Jewish or mainly Jewish capital, would not be or could not be undertaken unless Jewish labor was made available."

This policy, the letter also says, is to apply to public and municipal works when the Jewish contribution to public revenue shall be taken into consideration in adjudging any claims of Zionist labor to a share in employment available.

Similarly with regard to land purchase. The White Paper appeared to ban future Jewish acquisitions of land and to confine Jewish agricultural immigration to the small numbers required to develop land already in Jewish ownership. Now, on the other hand, it is clearly laid down that the British Government contemplates "larger purposes of development" in which Jews and Arabs shall share.

In pursuance of this policy there is to be an inquiry at an early date to see "what state and other lands are, or properly can be made, available for close settlement by Jews" in accordance with the terms of the Mandate.

The letter also states specifically that the British Government considers itself bound by its famous pronouncement of 1917 which committed it to "establishment in Palestine, of a national home for the Jewish people." The reservation then made is also maintained, namely, that "nothing shall be done which might prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities."

PHILLIPS-JONES CORP.

Phillips-Jones Corp. and subsidiary companies report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, net loss of $349,616. This compares with net profit of $418,705, or $3.48 per share of common stock for the same period in 1929.

Boys Admit Vandalism Was Committed After Using Intoxicants

Liquor was established as the real culprit in the case of certain acts of vandalism at Groton Preparatory School, near Boston, by the admission on the part of a Harvard University senior and a former student that they had committed the acts under the influence of liquor.

"The whole story is that I was drunk and did things there which I greatly regret," was the statement of one boy, while the other also said that they would never have done what they did if they had not been drinking heavily at the time.

"The whole thing started out as a student prank. As we became drunker, we lost all sense of the seriousness of the thing we were doing," the boys declared. Both have expressed their deep regrets to Groton authorities, who have said they intend to take no action on the matter. Harvard University officials announced they "would take such action as the matter warrants."

Warren L. Bishop, district attorney of Middlesex County, has issued a statement that he intends to investigate the occurrences thoroughly.

The acts alleged to have been committed by the two students include desecration of the school chapel and destruction of the school launch, last October.

Five Fraternity Houses Padlocked at Michigan

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 13 (AP)—University "padlocks" were yesterday ordered placed on the doors of five fraternity houses at the University of Michigan in which quantities of liquor were found by police raiders, Wednesday morning.

Under an order issued by the faculty committee on student affairs, the five houses must remain closed until Sept. 1 and the fraternities will be on "social probation" for the 1931-32 school year. That means the organizations involved may have no social functions during the year.

The committee also gave warning to the national officers of the fraternities that any further discoveries of liquor in their houses on the Michigan campus would result in cancellation of their charters at Ann Arbor.

The closing order is effective immediately and the 79 students involved in the raids must find other rooming houses at once.

Albert Rapp, county prosecutor, indicated that no more severe charges than disorderly conduct would be preferred against the students.

Even this possibility was dimmed yesterday when fathers of the students involved, some of them prominent lawyers, descended on the campus and declared they would fight to a finish any charges they considered unwarranted. They were particularly incensed over the suggestion that charges might be preferred against boys who were asleep in rooms where no liquor was found.

Adult Education Shown to Be on the Uptrend

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—When a widow is perplexed about handling her estate, a mother has a 14-year-old boy who does not learn readily, some chap does not know where to begin the study of music, or perhaps some man wishes he could "freshen up" mentally, adult education comes to the rescue. This fact was brought out at the all-day conference here on adult education sponsored by the Adult Education Council of Chicago, Feb. 7.

"The most thrilling adventure of the century" was the characterization given the movement by Harry A. Overstreet, professor in the College of the City of New York and director of the California Summer School of Adult Education. "Our first great achievement in the United States was Republicanism," he explained, "then came universal education, the emancipation of slaves, the emancipation of women, and now comes the great achievement of American civilization—adult education.

"We ought to have business-discussing groups, politics-discussing groups, homemaking-discussing groups, and what not, starting from the situation, not from some formal subject. It would be a grave error to try to copy college teaching in adult classes. A man may be puzzled about his local political conditions, for instance, but he cannot solve them by studying formal treatises on 'the philosophy of the state.' Let him, rather, begin with the 'situation' than the formal subject."

Alumni enthusiasm for alma mater's athletic teams is waning, it was declared at one section of the conference devoted to methods whereby universities can connect with their old graduates in this adult education movement. Nothing is more pitiful, one speaker said, than to see an alumnus of a university still talking about some "course he took in poetry while in college, and who has learned nothing since." Many graduates, on the other hand, feel the need of continuing their education and of keeping up an "active-mindedness and exploring-mindedness." Discussion groups of alumni of the University of Michigan residing in Detroit were cited as one definite method of continuing education beyond the early twenties.

The adult education movement is reaching all types of people; the college graduate, the Ph. D., workers in factories and both home and professional women, offering them a chance to "grow up" and learn to deal with grown-up problems.

What to do with the oncoming leisure time was one of the big problems of the conference. With the five-day week and perhaps even four, the outstanding question is how to make that leisure time profitable, it was maintained. To bring about better cooperation between capitalists and laboring men was one of the aims given for education among factory workers. The time will come, it was declared, when the teachers of these workers must be not white collar college products, but working men themselves.

New York Curb Market

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
10 Affiliated Prod	18¼	18	18
1 Allegheny Gas	3	3	3
†180 Alum Co Am	159¼	159¼	159¾
†9 Alum Ltd A war	30	30	30
2 Am Austin Car	1	1	1
1 Am Br Bov Fd	4¾	4¾	4¾
11 Am Cities P & L B	16¼	15¾	16¼
1 Am Cyna B	10¼	10¼	10¼
15 Am Equities	5¼	5¼	5¼
13 Am & Fgn Pw war	20	19¾	20
6 Am Gas & El	78	77	77
2 Am Invest B	6¾	6¾	6¾
4 Am Maracaibo	⅞	⅞	⅞
4 Am Nat Gas	4¼	4	4
83 Am Sup Pow	14	13¾	14
3 Am Ut & Gen B vtc	3½	3⅜	3½
3 Am Post Fence	5½	5¾	5¾
7 Am Chi C Mfg	12	11¾	12½
12 Appalach Gas	7¾	7¾	7¾
7 Ark Nat Gas A	6¾	6¼	6⅝
7 Asso Gas & El A	20½	20	20
10 Assoc G&E war	⅝	⅝	⅝
2 Asso Ray pf	86½	86	86
1 Atl Cst Fish	5¾	5¾	5¾
9 Autom Vot Mach	5¼	4¾	5
29 Aut V M cv pr pf	16	13½	15
B			
16 Blue Ridge	5¼	5¼	5¼
7 Blue Ridge cvt pf	37½	36⅞	36⅞
1 Blumenthal (B)	16¾	16¾	16¾
4 Brill A	5	3½	4½
1 Burco war	¾	¾	¾
C			
2 CAM Co vtc	¼	¼	¼
29 Can Marc Wireless	3½	3⅜	3⅜
77 Carib Syn	1¾	1½	1⅝
1 Carnation Co (1⅛pd)	24¼	24¼	24¼
2 Cent Pb Sv A (1¾f)	18½	18⅜	18⅜
12 Cent St El (.40a)	10½	10⅜	10⅜
2 Cent St El pf xw (6)	63	62½	62
1 Centrif Pipe (.60)	8¾	8	8
55 Cities Serv (.30a)	19¾	19¼	19½
1 Colomb Syn	¼	¼	¼
1 Colum Oil & G vtc	6	6	6
6 Com & So war	2½	2	2
2 Com Wat Serv (6%f)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1 Comstock Tun	⅝	⅝	⅝
1 Cons Cop Min	3	3	3
1 Cons G&E Balt (3.60)	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
1 Cons Laundries (1)	14½	14½	14½
22 Cord Corp	8⅞	8½	8¾
1 Conden Oil	2½	2½	2½
10 Cresson Gold	⅜	⅜	⅜
12 Cusi Mex Min	½	½	½
D			
6 Deere & Co	34	33⅜	33⅝
110 De Forest	3½	2⅞	3⅛
1 De Haviland	3½	3½	3½
15 Detroit Aircraft	2	2	2
†125 Dominion Bridge	52	52	52
6 Douglas Airc	17	17	17
1 Dresser Mfg A	39	39	39
2 Durant Mot	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
E			
2 Eastern Util A	3¼	3¼	3¼
99 El Bond & Sh	48⅝	48¼	48½
6 El Pow Asso	17½	17½	17½
2 E Pow Asso A	17	17	17
1 Europe El A	9	9	9
10 Evans Wallo Lead	1¼	1⅛	1¼
F			
1 Fansteel	10	10	10
2 Fiat deb rts	⅛	⅛	⅛
2 Ford Mot Can A	24⅝	24¼	24¼
†100 Ford Motor Can B	45¾	44	45¾
13 Ford Mot Ltd	18½	17¾	17⅝
1 Fox Theater A	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
G			
3 Galena Oil	2⅞	2½	2⅞
1 Gen Alloys	4½	4½	4½
3 Gen Bak	½	½	½
10 Gen Elec Ltd rct	11	10⅞	10⅞
1 Gen G&El cv pf B	68½	68½	68½
1 Gen Ldy Mach	⅝	⅝	⅝
27 Gtn Thea Eq cv pf	30	28	30
3 Glean Comb Harv	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2 Glen Alden Coal	51	51	51
2 Gold Coin	½	½	½
2 Gold Center Min	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2 Goldman Sachs	7¾	7⅝	7⅝
2 Guenther Rud (2)	16½	16½	16½
13 Gulf Oil Corp Pa (1½)	70½	70	70
H			
1 Hud Bay M & S	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
12 Humble Oil (2½g)	68	68	68
I			
1 Imp Oil Can (⅓)	17	17	17
1 Insull Util (6%f)	49	49	49
1 Ins Co Nor Am (2½g)	61½	61½	61½
1 Insurance Sec (.70)	7¾	7¾	7¾
5 Intercon Petrol	⅛	⅛	⅛
7 Intercon Pow war	⅛	⅛	⅛
2 Internat Pet (1)	14	14	14
1 Inter Sup Pow (1.10g)	25	25	25
1 Inter Util A (3½g)	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
9 Inter Util B	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝
2 Inters Eq cv pf (3)	30	29¾	30
1 Irving Air Ch	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Ital Super debt rt	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
L			
1 Lakey Fdy	3½	3½	3½
9 Leonard (A)	¾	¾	¾
2 Ley Prod & Co	32½	32¼	32½
1 Loew's war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2 Loew's debt rts	20	19⅞	20
3 Long Is Light	33½	33⅜	33½
M			
12 Magdalena Syn	5-16	¼	5-16
2 Mavis Bot	¾	¾	¾
3 Mid St Pet A vtc	3¼	3¼	3¼
2 Mid St pet B vtc	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Mid West St Util	24½	24½	24½
33 Mid West Util	24¾	24½	24¾
T			
4 Nat Investors	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 Nat Un Rad	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
5 Nehi Corp	11½	10½	10½
2 Nelson (H)	16¼	16	16
1 Newberry (JJ) Co	25½	25½	25½
4 New Bradford	1¼	1¼	1¼
3 Newmont Min	83⅝	83⅛	83⅝
1 NY Steam new	61	61	61
2 Niag Hud Pow	11½	11½	11½
1 Niag Hud P A war	2	2	2
5 Niag Shares Md	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Niles Bem Pond	19¾	19¾	19¾
3 Noranda Mines	17¼	16⅝	16⅝
3 Nor Am Avia A war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1 Nor European Oil	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3 Northam Warren pf	33	33	33
O			
2 Ohio Cop	⅜	⅜	⅜
2 Outboard Mot B	3	3	3
P			
1 Pender Groc (A	30	30	30
2 Paramount Cab	5	4⅞	5
7 Pennroad Corp	7⅜	7¾	7¾
4 Peo Lt Pow A	26⅜	25¼	26⅜
2 Philippe L B	15	15	15
2 Pierce Governor	6¼	6	6
4 Pig Bak cf Am A	32⅜	31⅞	32¾
5 Pilot Radio A	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
7 Polymet Mfg	5	4¾	4¾
2 Pow Corp of Can	53	53	53
4 Prince & Whitely	1½	1½	1⅝
2 Prudential Invest	11½	11⅜	11½
16 Pub Util Hold	7½	7⅜	7½
73 Pub Ut Hold war	1¼	1	1¼
†50 Pug Sd Pow 5% pf	86	86	86
R			
2 Reliance Int'l A	5	4¾	5
5 Reliance Int'l B	1½	1¼	1¼
1 Reynolds Invest	1½	1½	1½
†25 Richman Bros	70	70	70
5 Rossia Intl	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
1 Royal Type	30½	30½	30½
1 Ryan Cons	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
S			
10 St Anthony Gold	⅛	⅛	⅛
7 St Regis Paper	15	14½	14½
3 Salt-Creek Cons	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
1 Saxet Co	9	9	9
1 Schiehl & Zand	1½	1½	1½
28 Schul Un Sc-41 St	⅜	⅜	⅜
9 Segal ock	5¾	5⅜	5¾
5 Selected Indust	4½	4⅜	4⅜
2 Sel Ind full pd stpd	65	65	65
6 Select Ind pr pf	65	65	65
†1080 Sentry Saf Control	3¼	3⅛	3¼
4 Shenandoah	5⅞	5½	5½
1 Silica Gel ctf	7½	7½	7½
1 Sisto Fin Corp	10¼	10¼	10¼
5 South Cal Ed C pf	25¼	25¼	25¼
3 South Cal Ed rts	2¼	2¼	2¼
2 South Penn Oil	21¾	21¾	21¾
5 Southwest Dairy	2	2	2
1 Southwest Gas Ut	4	4	4
2 Span & Gen rcts	⅞	⅞	⅞
2 Stand Oil Ind	35⅛	34⅝	35
4 St Oil Ky	23½	22¾	23½
5 St Oil of Ohio	55¼	54⅞	54⅞
1 Starrett pf	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
4 Stutz Mot Am	24⅜	24	24⅛
†50 Sullivan Machine	19	19	19
5 Sunray Oil (5%P)	3¾	3¾	3¾
T			
5 Tampa El (2)	54	54	54
8 Technicolor Inc	12⅝	11	12
1 Texon Oil & Land (1)	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
2 Transcont Air	4¼	4¼	4¼
67 Trans Lux D Pic A	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛
2 Tri Cont Corp war	3¼	3¼	3¼
U			
1 Ungerleider Fin	25¼	25¼	25¼
3 Un N G Can (1.60GE)	13⅜	13¼	13¼
2 Unit Chem ptc pf (3)	22¼	22	22
24 United Corp war	10	9⅞	10
41 Unit Pound (2/35P)	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜
187 United Gas	10⅞	10¼	10½
30 United Gas war	4⅛	4	4⅛
3 United Gas pf (7)	92	92	92
23 Un Lt & Pow A (1)	38⅝	37⅞	38
2 Un Lt&Pow cv pf (6)	100	99¾	100
2 U S Dairy Prod A (5)	60¼	60¼	60¼
4 U S & Int Sec pf (5)	49½	49	49
3 U S Dairy Prod B	15	14¾	14⅞
6 U S Elec Pow	5⅞	5½	5⅞
6 U. S. Foil B	7½	7½	7½
†35 U S Play Cards	48¾	48¾	48¾
1 United Stores vtc	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 United Verde Ext	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
3 Utility Equities	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
1 Utility Equities pf	74	74	74
9 Util Pow & Lt	12¼	11⅞	12¼
1 Util P&Lt B ctf	34½	34½	34½
V			
17 Vacuum Oil	65½	65	65
6 Venezuelan Pet	1	1	1
3 Vick Finance	6¾	6¾	6¾
W			
2 West Air Express	15¾	15½	15¾
1 West Pow	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Willow Caf pf	17½	17½	17½
1 Wilson Jones	30	30	30
1 Wright Hargreaves	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
Y			
10 Yukon Gold	⅛	⅛	⅛

DOMESTIC BONDS
(Sales in $1000)

5 Ala Pow 5s'68	103½	103½	103½
36 Ala Pow 4½s'67	98½	98½	98½
2 Alumin Co 5s'52	104½	104½	104½
11 Am Cmwlth Pow 6s'40	78	78	78
3 Am Cit&E 5s 2028	99¾	99½	99½
7 Am Rail M 5s'48	96	95½	95½
15 Appalach Gas 6s'45	89¾	88	88
17 Appalach Gas 6s'45 B	73¼	73⅜	73⅛
13 Appalach Gas 6s'45 n	88¾	88	88
11 Appalach Pw 5s'56	101½	101¼	101¼
7 Ark Pw&Lt 5s'56	97	96¾	96¾
8 Ark Pw&Lt 5s'56 new	97	97	97
17 Assoc Elec 4½s'53	89½	89¼	89¼
3 Asso G&E 5½s inv ctf	72	71	71
15 Asso G&E 5s'50	76¾	76⅛	76⅛
13 Asso G&E 5s'58	77	76½	76¾
6 Asso G&E 4½s'49 C	68¾	68	68
3 Bales Valve 6s'43 ww	67	67	67
5 Bell Tel Can 5s'55 A	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
8 Bell Tel Can 5s'60 C	104¾	104⅜	104⅜
1 Birmingh Gas 5s'59	5½	5½	5½
4 Bost Cons Gas 5s'47	69½	69	69
1 Buff Gen Elec 5s'56	8⅝	8½	8⅝
8 Can N Pr Xsp 7s'30	83¾	83½	83½
5 Cent St El 5s '48	66¼	66¼	66¼
116 Cities Ser 5s '50	80¾	79⅞	79⅞
26 Cities Ser Pw 5½s'52	83½	82⅞	82⅞
43 Col G&E 5s '61	98	97¼	97¾
5 Cowith Ed 4½s '57 D	102	102	102
5 Comwith Ed 5½s '60 E	101	101	101
2 Consum Pw 4½s '58	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
5 Penn Oh Ed 6s '50 xw	102¼	102⅛	102⅛
3 Penn Oh Ed 5½s '59 B	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
1 Penn O P&L 5½ '54A	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
3 Penn P&L 5s '53 R	104	104	104
3 Penn Tel Corp 5s C '60	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Peop L&P 5s '79 ww	66⅝	66⅜	66⅜
155 Phila El 4s '71	93⅝	93½	93½
1 Phil Sb G&E 4½s '57	102	102	102
1 Piedmont El 6½s '60 A	84¼	84¼	84¼
1 Pitts Coal Co 6s '49	97¾	97¾	97¾
15 Pitts Steel 6s '48	101	100¾	100¾
2 Potomac Ed 5s '56 E	101¼	101	101¼
1 Pb Ser N Ill 4½s E	95¾	95¾	95¾
2 Pub Ser N Ill 5s '31	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
3 Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	102¾	102½	102½
2 Pub S P&L 5s '50 C	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
8 Roch Sent Pow 5s '53	69	68¾	69
1 Servel Inc 5s '48	74	74	74
2 Shawing W&P4½s '61B	94½	94½	94½
1 Silica Gel 6½s '32	90	90	90
1 S E P & L 6s 2022	Axw	102½	102½	102½
8 South Cal Ed 5s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
8 South Cal Ed 5s '52	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 South Cal Gas 5s '37	92¾	92¾	92¾
2 South Cal Gas 5s '57	101¼	101¼	101¼
13 South Nat Gas 6s '44	80½	80¼	80¼
1 Sou'west G&E 5s '57 A	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 Sou'west N Gas 6s '41	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
5 So'west P&L 6s 2022 A	102½	102½	102½
2 Staley Mfg 6s '42	96	96	96
18 Stand G&E 6s '35	100	99¾	99¾
5 Stand G&E 5s '51	98¾	97¾	97¾
5 Stand G&E 6s '66	98	98	98
3 Stand Inv 5½s '30	80¼	80¼	80¼
3 Standard P&L 6s '57	98⅜	98⅛	98⅜
1 Swift & Co 5s '40	100⅝	100⅛	100⅛
1 Swift & Co 5s '44	103	103	103
1 Tenn El Pow 6s '46	90½	89⅞	89⅞
1 Tenn El Pw 5s '56 new	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Tenn Pub Serv 5s '70	95½	95½	95½
1 Tex City Gas 5s '48	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
5 Tex El Ser Serv 5s '60	97¼	97¼	97¼
20 Tex Gas Util 6s '45	79¾	79½	79½
6 Tex P&Lt 5s '56	100	100	100
2 Thermoid 6s '34	67⅞	67⅛	67⅞
5 Tri Util 5s '78	61¼	61¼	61¼
2 Union Elec 5½ '67 B	103½	203½	103½
2 Union Gulf Corp 5s '50	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Un Lt&P 6½s '74	99¼	99¼	99¼
3 Un Lgt & Ry 5½ '52	87¼	87¼	87¼
10 Un Lt & Ry 6s '52 A	101¼	101	101¼
1 U S Rub 6s '33	83¼	83¼	83¼
1 Virg El Pow 5s '55 A	103½	103½	103½
4 Virg Pub Ser 5½s A'46	96¼	96	96¼
5 Virg Pub Ser 6s '48	91	90¼	90¼
2 Waldorf Ast 7s '54	71	71	71
1 Wash Wat Pwr 5s '60	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Webster Mil 6½s '33	97½	97½	97½
5 West Tex Ut 5s '57A n	87½	87½	87¾

FOREIGN BONDS

4 Agri Mtg Bk 7s '46	73	73	73
4 Bogota Mt Bk 7s '47	70	69¾	70
4 Buen Aires Pr 7½s '47	88½	88½	88½
33 Buen Aires Pr 7s '52	89¼	87½	89¼
16 Canada 4s '60	93¼	92¾	93¼
1 Cauca Val 7s '48	55½	55½	55½
2 Com Prov Bk 5½s '37	83¾	83¼	83¼
4 Ercole M E 6½s 53 ww	69¼	69¼	69¼
5 Europ El 6½s '65 xw	72½	72½	72½
1 Fin Ind Bk 7s '44	94	94	94
5 Ger Cons Mun 7s '47	85	84½	85
4 Ger Cons Mun 6s '47	75½	75	75½
1 Hamburg El 5½s '38	84	84	84
6 Hung Is

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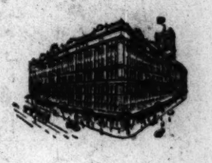

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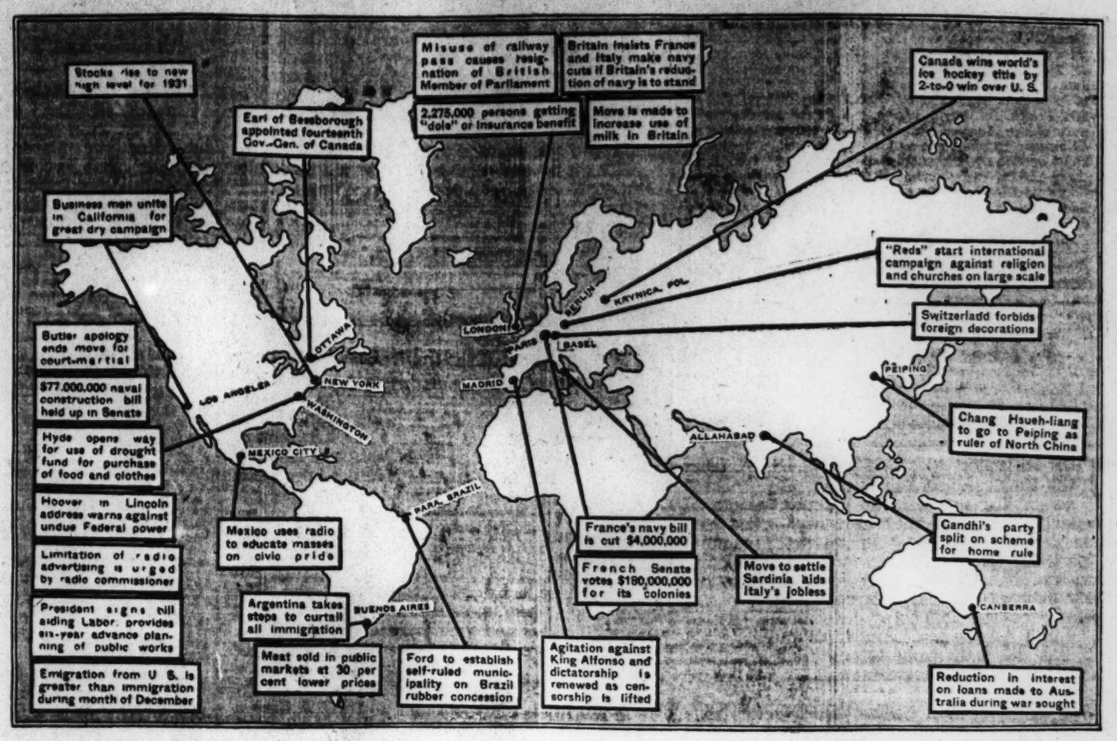
World News of the Week at a Glance


Stocks rise to new high level for 1931
Earl of Bessborough appointed fourteenth Gov.-Gen. of Canada
Misuse of railway pass causes resignation of British Member of Parliament
Britain insists France and Italy make navy cuts if Britain's reduction of navy is to stand
2,275,000 persons getting "dole" or insurance benefit
Move is made to increase use of milk in Britain
Canada wins world's ice hockey title by 2-to-0 win over U. S.
Business men unite in California for great dry campaign
"Reds" start international campaign against religion and churches on large scale
Switzerland forbids foreign decorations
Butler apology ends move for court-martial
$77,000,000 naval construction bill held up in Senate
Hyde opens way for use of drought fund for purchase of food and clothes
Hoover in Lincoln address warns against undue Federal power
Limitation of radio advertising is urged by radio commissioner
President signs bill aiding Labor, provides six-year advance planning of public works
Emigration from U. S. is greater than immigration during month of December
Mexico uses radio to educate masses on civic pride
Argentina takes steps to curtail all immigration
Meat sold in public markets at 30 per cent lower prices
Ford to establish self-ruled municipality on Brazil rubber concession
France's navy bill to cut $4,000,000
French Senate votes $180,000,000 for its colonies
Agitation against King Alfonso and dictatorship is renewed as censorship is lifted
Move to settle Sardinia aids Italy's jobless
Chang Hsueh-liang to go to Peiping as ruler of North China
Gandhi's party split on scheme for home rule
Reduction in interest on loans made to Australia during war sought
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All Nature

Ants

FROM mountain slopes to below sea level in desert places, from shore to shore — everywhere — ants are to be found. More than 2000 species have been classified, 200 of which are found in the United States, with the red and the black the most common.

These insects are slender waisted, with bodies divided into three distinct parts—head, thorax, and abdomen. They are related to bees and wasps—all of which have six feet. Their powerful jaws enable them to seize and carry large objects. Some species are equipped with stings; others, when disturbed, are capable of spraying a liquid of pungent odor.

Two slender antennæ (feelers) are kept waving as the ant moves about. These are organs of smell, as well as being sensitive parts by which the feelings are expressed. When two ants meet, they cross antennæ and stroke each other in a manner of greeting somewhat similar to man's habit of shaking hands.

Each ant "hill" is a community center with several classes of inhabitants. The males are usually winged but short-lived; the females or queens are equipped with wings when young, but these are discarded when they settle down to the business of egg laying; but by far the largest class is composed of undeveloped females that become workers and serve as builders of the nest, soldiers to protect the home, household helpers and nurses that attend the queen and care for the eggs and young.

If a nest is disturbed one may notice many small, white objects which the workers pick up and attempt to carry away to safety. These are legless grubs or larvæ that in time make themselves pupa cases from which they emerge with the typical ant form. In summer swarms of winged ants may often be seen as they enjoy a brief flight; but they soon sink to the ground.

Usually some insects that have been enslaved are kept in the nests, especially aphids (plant suckers), which are called "ant cattle," on account of the honeydew they secrete, of which ants are extremely fond. Professor Comstock has stated that when ants are seen going up and down the trunks of trees it is safe to suppose they are attending aphids which are sucking the juices from the leaves of the trees.

A Word a Day

Incomparable

This word, often mispronounced, is applied to that which is beyond comparison, unapproachably eminent, matchless.

It was incorporated into our language without change in spelling or sense from the French *incomparable*, whence it may be traced to the Latin *in*, negative prefix, and *comparare*, "to couple together, to match" (*compar*, "like, equal," compounded of *cum*, "together," and *par*, "equal").

In-com'-pa-ra-ble is accented on the second syllable; sound *i* as in *it*, *o* as *k*, *o* as in *odd*, each *a* as in *sofa*.

"It was a view of incomparable grandeur."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

A Quotation for Today

PARADISE *is here, or nowhere; you must take your joy with you or you will never find it.*—ANON.

The Mail Bag

Berlin-Friedenau, Germany

Dear Editor:

Though I have not known of The Christian Science Monitor very long, it has become nearly indispensable for me. I often read newspapers of London, Paris, Buenos Aires and New York to enlarge my knowledge of foreign languages, but none gives such a complete and clear image of the mentality, the art, and the culture of another nation as does the Monitor. The wonderful Home Forum page as well as the Mail Bag has given me great pleasure and enriched my knowledge of English.

We live in a nice suburb of Berlin, on the railroad line to Potsdam. In 15 minutes one can reach the pretty Grunewald (Green Forest), near the Wannsee, with its fashionable beach like the seaside. Many new buildings have been built in the German capital since the war, and foreigners may believe it a sign of prosperity, but it is not at all! In spite of the great scarcity of houses, a great many of the newly built homes remain empty, because people have not the money to pay the rents. The unemployment situation presses heavily upon the whole nation; but, nevertheless, everybody is fighting with energy to overcome this crisis.

I am one of the "over 20's" and should like very much to enter into correspondence with English, Spanish, or French writing young people, to whom I should try to reply in their languages. I also am a collector of stamps and should enjoy entering upon a philatelistic exchange.

With my best wishes to you and all Mail Baggers. Heinz R. B.

Morristown, Indiana

Dear Editor:

Since I've been reading the Monitor I don't believe I have ever read a letter from the Hoosier State, so I hope this one gets published. We haven't taken the Monitor for so very long, but we think it is a splendid paper. I think it is full of educational articles and I certainly do enjoy the pictures on the Home Forum Page!

Oh, I hope I receive just heaps of letters from girls, anywhere, for I love to write. It seems wonderful to write to someone far away whom you do not know.

I am a freshman in high school. I am fond of school and intend to go to college. My favorite hobbies are reading, planting, and caring for flowers, riding, and making candy, but I like to do many other things.

Hoping to receive many letters,
Vivian W.

Concordia, Kansas

Dear Editor:

May I say a word about my appreciation of the Mail Bag? I think it is a wonderful project. Girls at school and boys as well are very interested in reading the letters and writing to the Mail Baggers.

I should like to hear from girls of other nations, but I will gladly answer any letters from the States as well. I am 16 years old and am interested in sports and commercial subjects, but my chief interest is music. Won't some girl interested in the same things please write to me? Margaret S.

Weston, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag, although I have been interested in it for some time.

I am 13 years of age and am in the eighth grade at the Weston public schools. There is no junior high here as yet, but the new high school will include room for the seventh and eighth grades, as well as a gymnasium and will then come under the head of junior high school.

Weston is quite a large town; in fact, it is so large we have to have buses to take us to and from school. It has a pretty center—the large lawn in front of the Town Hall is always so well kept and the grass always so green in the summertime. We have a public library here, the upstairs being devoted to adults' books, the lower floor filled with children's books.

While I can read and write some French, I think I won't attempt to correspond in it just yet, but would like to correspond in English with Mail Baggers around my own age.

Virginia H.

Dayton, Washington

Dear Editor:

I have always felt very timid about writing a letter to the Mail Bag, but my sister received so many nice letters when she wrote in that I thought I would try it. I am answering some other Mail Bag letters at the same time. I am 14, and should like letters from anyone anywhere.

I always enjoy the Monitor, and as soon as my mother gets through with one, I hunt the scissors and begin to clip the essays, poems, pictures, and other articles I want to save.

My greetings to all Mail Baggers, and my thanks to you for the friends I hope to make. Bernice K.

The following would like to receive letters:

Lucy L. (12), Chicago, Ill.—Especially from China and the Philippine Islands.

Eunice K. (12), Milwaukee, Wis.—Interested in music.

Beryl B. (13), Chicago, Ill.

Virginia B. (14), Gary, Ind.

Viola A. (15), Duarte, Calif.

Raynore S. (17), New York, N. Y.—Especially from abroad.

Dolly C. (17), Janesville, Wis.

Helen P. (18), Chicago, Ill.—Especially from Japan, India and France.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Dwelling Puzzle

Starting at any letter, and reading up or down, right or left, or diagonally, see if you can spell the names of seven types of dwellings.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Quotation Puzzle:

"Leaders are ordinary people with extraordinary determination."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Love of Nature

Chicago

THE theater audience that saw Maxim Gorky's "Strasti Mordasti" is always touched by the crippled boy's love for spiders, flies and roaches. They are the only creatures which come to the miserable cellar in which he lives, and he devotes to them the tender care that a boy in other circumstances would give to a rabbit or a dog. Ivan Lazareff, who established the Maxim Gorky Theater in Saratov, Rus., and who later founded a theater in Chicago, liked to retell an incident of Gorky's boyhood, which explains a child's love for nature.

The boy Maxim lived at one time in a village where there was sandy soil and the only vegetation was a few blades of grayish grass in the shelter of the fences, a few straggly bushes, and an occasional weeping willow tree. In boy fashion, Maxim and his playmates would break twigs from the bushes and trees as they ran past them or pull up tufts of grass as they lay on the ground resting after a strenuous game.

But there was one boy who always begged the others not to break the flowers from the elder bushes or the twigs from the willow trees, for it hurt him to see the meager store of beauty wantonly destroyed. He would even scold them when they sat on the sparse plots of grass, saying, "Why can't you sit on the gravel just as well?"

Little by little he made the boys ashamed of their carelessness, and at least one of them learned a lesson that he embodied in his "Strasti Mordasti" when he became a famous dramatist.

Pronunciation of Proper Names in the News

Rzecyzcyany (zheh-tsi-chi-ah'-ni-each i short) is the name of a Polish town which caused the Clerk of the United States Senate great embarrassment a few days ago as he read a bill. Amid much merriment at the Clerk's confusion, the bill to reimburse the Polish Government for expense caused by the erroneous deportation of an alien to that community was passed.

New Delhi (del'-e) has recently been the scene of a number of ceremonial events to mark its formal inauguration as the capital of India.

Lima (lee'-mah), capital of Peru, turned out in gala attire this week to welcome the Prince of Wales and his brother, Prince George.

Srinivasa Sastri (sre-ne-vah'-sah shas'-tre), spokesman for one of the chief Hindu reform movements in India and a recent delegate to the Round Table Conference in London, has been invited to confer with followers of Gandhi.

In Lighter Vein

Plenty

Guest: "I hope there are no barking dogs in any of the adjoining suites?"

Clerk: "No, indeed, madam. Nothing like that at all."

Guest: "Then I'll take the suite. You see, I have two dogs of my own. I really couldn't stand any more."—*Unidentified clipping.*

Pa Knows Everything

"Daddy, what is a raconteur?"

"A very well-known man who tells very well-known jokes."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Hitler Stages an Exit

THE Hitlerites' spectacular withdrawal from the Reichstag session a week after the reassembling has left the German people in no doubt—if doubt they ever had—that this numerically strong party is not strictly speaking a parliamentary group. Its well-drilled young men are not at home in the atmosphere of orderly debate. On their first appearance, at the opening of the Reichstag in October, sitting stiffly and silently in serried ranks they seemed less like delegates from 107 different constituencies than a single regiment awaiting the word of command.

And now that their obstructionist tactics have been stopped by antifilibuster rules, the command comes from headquarters in Munich to pack up their traps, leave all prospects for their $180 a month salary behind them, and go home to await orders—possibly to carry out a new line of strategy, if their young Austrian leader has any such up his sleeve.

In Germany's present economic condition, no one should underestimate the gravity of the political situation. For though Hitler has yet to show any capacity for doing more than stir the emotions of the younger and more irresponsible elements at innumerable meetings, his following is none the less formidable. Germany is still waging its heroic struggle for the parliamentary form of government. Chancellor Bruening himself went some way toward dictatorship early in December when his financial program was put through by presidential decree over the heads of the Reichstag.

Moreover, the Hugenberg-Nationalist group, the Communist group, and even the old Stresemann People's Party, has each its own reason for looking to some form of extraparliamentary government. So that during the recent eight weeks' recess, Dr. Bruening found it necessary to decide definitely which way to swing his helm—toward democracy or dictatorship. Dictatorship is an accepted form of government in time of emergency, and the emergency was unquestionably at hand. With nearly 5,000,000 unemployed and continuing budget deficits, Germany's plight was conspicuous in a world of unbalanced budgets. But the Chancellor decided that security as well as prospects of financial help from outside lay in rule by Parliament. He spent his eight weeks boldly preaching that the Reichstag must shoulder its full burden of responsibility, and that nothing could see Germany through its hard times except the superior powers of determination, patient endurance and self-reliance that the German people could show. He intimated that a long ten-year plan had been drawn up for the recovery.

The Chancellor's appeal aroused all those sterling qualities of courage and stability that have already sustained the German race through crisis after crisis. His financial program was backed by all the moderates and passed by a round 100 votes.

A few more victories of that kind, and clearly the Hitlerites might as well fade out of politics entirely. So at the next debate—on foreign policy—using as much ingenuity in devising means of obstruction as they had previously used to raise panics in picture houses and meetings, they stopped the parliamentary procedure, until the change of rules was forthcoming which set them packing for home. Such a group is capable of doing great damage to the political structure of the nation and even—if allowed free rein—of bringing the country to destruction. But so long as the maturer elements continue to support the moderates, the Hitlerites are likely to find that something more than exuberance and impatience is needed to win them real influence.

The Boy Scouts Come of Age

A YOUNG man attained his majority this week. Throughout the United States, communities have celebrated the event. Interest in his achievements, sympathy with his aims, gratitude for his many good deeds, admiration for his ideals, familiarity with his struggles and victories have combined to make a whole nation stand at attention and hail his advance into manhood with a generous and respectful salute.

Probably no young man is better known, for this lad lives right next door to many of us. We have watched him proudly tramping home from his first hike, his wide-brimmed hat sitting jauntily on his tousled head, his neckerchief neatly folded about his shoulders. We have seen him poring over his instruction book, puzzled concentration puckering his brow. We have observed him on busy corners helping timid ladies to cross the street. We have beat time to his step as, with shoulders thrown back, he has marched in precise formation down festooned thoroughfares.

Afar in forested hills we have come across him competently engaged in camp duties. On many occasions we have benefited by his services—as emergency traffic officer, message bearer, first aid adept and all around handy man in times of public need. He has come to be an integral part of the American scene. He stands as the finest type of young American manhood—and his name is legion, for he is the Boy Scouts of America.

Twenty-one years ago the organization which this lad typifies was incorporated in Washington, D. C., by W. D. Boyce of Chicago, as a result, the story goes, of a good deed done for that American gentleman by a boy in London, Eng. From that day to this nearly 5,000,000 boys in the United States have worn, and benefited by wearing, the Scout uniform.

What this means to the morale of the nation is beyond estimation. Actually it signifies that 5,000,000 inhabitants have learned, under the Scout law, to be trustworthy, to be loyal, to be helpful, friendly, courteous and kind; learned to be obedient, cheerful and thrifty, to be brave and clean and, finally, to be reverent.

With such qualities knit into the fabric of American citizenship through the years of the organization's minority, surely the pattern to be traced through the warp and woof of future generations calls up an inspiring vision—now that the boy has come of age.

The Churches and Spiritual Healing

AN OBSERVER of the trend of religious teaching today is impressed with the fact that spiritual healing is receiving more and more thought and attention from those recognized as representatives of the various church communions. It is true that the term "spiritual healing" is used with considerable latitude in certain instances. At a convention of the Episcopal Church in the United States some time ago, for example, one speaker went so far as to declare that healing is none the less spiritual because it comes through medicine, surgery or nursing. But this is really aside from the main issue. The point is that healing as a function of religion is gaining greater and greater recognition.

Thus with only three dissenting votes the lower house of the Canterbury Convocation of the Church of England a short while since gave its approval to faith healing, and asked that it receive the official sanction of the church. In this instance, the approval took the form of a petition to the Archbishop of Canterbury requesting him to appoint a joint commission to frame a provisional service for unction by the imposition of hands. This service was to be used until a permanent and fully authorized form could be issued under synodical sanction.

At the meeting the Bishop of Woolwich commented specifically upon the growth of Christian Science, which he attributed to neglect of the healing ministry by the Church of England. Concerning this growth, he added:

> Communicants in our church are continually joining Christian Science. They say: "I have been in the church for thirty years, but I have never heard spiritual healing mentioned once. Since I have joined Christian Science I have never heard anything else. I want to get what has been denied me by my church."

Recently, also, a new sort of clinic has been started in a Brooklyn (N. Y.) Church. In this case, too, the design of those who are sponsoring the revival, if one may call it such, seems none too clear on the basic ideas of true spiritual healing, so that one finds psychoanalysis, hydrotherapy, and auto-suggestion occupying a prominent place in the discussions of the steps to be taken. Just the same, the trend is in the direction of turning to religion for healing, and if honesty of purpose and a genuine willingness to profit by the experiences of others characterize the efforts put forth, the results should redound to the benefit of mankind.

In all such endeavors, it is well to recognize that foundationally what is true will win. Occasionally the fact that many earnest church people do not acknowledge what is to others so obvious is deplored by those who feel that activities of the type mentioned are not giving proper credit to that which in the last half-century has been demonstrated as of inestimable value to the human race. These will find it helpful to remember that Truth is eternal. Well did Milton write in his "Areopagitica":

> Though all the winds of doctrine were let loose to play upon the earth, so Truth be in the field, we do ingloriously, by licensing and prohibiting, to misdoubt her strength. Let her and Falsehood grapple: who ever knew Truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?

A New Kind of Light

"JOHN, will you tune the lights to a dull amber and blue, please?" Such a request, queer as it may sound, seems scheduled to be a part of everyday existence in the near future. It is not the ramblings of a radio fan of kaleidoscopic leanings, but the results of the latest invention in lighting.

When Thomas Edison invented the incandescent lamp, the electrical era started. This lamp has been highly perfected until the average person has felt the maximum has been reached in the lights of today. Now a new type of light comes into the picture, the neon lamp.

The public knows the neon lamp best by the brightly colored signs made of glass tubes which play a part in present-day electrical advertising. The drawbacks in using this for anything except advertising have been the requirement of special high-voltage electrical current and the smallness of the amount of actual light radiated per foot of tubing.

Now Dr. Georges Claude, inventor of the neon lamp, and his associates have developed a tube which gives twenty times as much light per foot, operating directly off the house current, a light so smooth that one can look directly at it and then turn immediately to reading without noticing the change. No filaments are used; so such a light should last for years.

In white, practically exact duplication of sunlight is claimed, while a large assortment of colors is possible. Homes of the future are envisaged with these glass strips fitted into the wall in various designs or hidden behind long borders for indirect lighting.

These tubular strips will be of different colors. A small panel will be built into the wall at the door where the present switch is located, and on this will be a series of knobs. By adjusting these any color can be turned on to any desired degree of brilliance, and several colors can be mixed. Thus a room can be lighted to get various effects to harmonize with the moods of the interior decorations or the person using the room. Mother may like a pale peach-colored light. She can have it. Father may want a rich amber hue when he is reading. He can have it.

Thus a new era in electrical illumination appears. With its flexibility it offers possibilities beyond present conception. What it most clearly shows is that there is no actual arrival at technical perfection, for a goal once achieved merely becomes the starting point of a new line of research bringing greater results.

Macedonian Terrorism in Bulgaria

IT WAS less than a week after a Sofia court acquitted the Macedonian revolutionary leader, Ivan Mihailoff, on the charge of instigating the murder of his opponent, Vasil Pundeff, that two of Mihailoff's agents assassinated another noted Macedonian dissident, Naum Tomalevsky. This crime is but one more evidence that the Macedonian Revolutionary Organization and its chief, Ivan Mihailoff, constitute a state within a state. The revolutionists, indeed, seem to be stronger than the official Government.

However much or little this revolutionary organization operates in Serbian Macedonia, for whose "liberation" it allegedly exists, it certainly terrorizes Bulgaria. Although it does not often disturb the Serbs, who are the avowed opponents of its national ambitions, it is ruthless toward its own people, the Macedonians, when they disagree with its methods.

It apparently enjoys the support of certain officers in the army, including that of the Minister of War. So certain are its blows that rare is the Bulgarian editor who dares write against it. A National Representative, George Koulisheff, who has written many criticisms of its methods, has been formally condemned to "execution" by the organization, and not only dares not go to Parliament, but seldom leaves his house. Many in Sofia question whether the Government is really trying to save him from the insidious clutches of the organization.

The influence of the revolutionary organization in official circles is shown by the fact that one of the men who assassinated Tomalevsky, and who also was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment for murdering a Communist deputy, has been released from prison. Other condemned Macedonian revolutionists or their agents have enjoyed the same lenient treatment.

Thus justice becomes a farce, and the master of public opinion in Bulgaria is a group of armed young men who say they want to free Macedonia from the Serbs. Of course, the national cause is closely connected with this revolutionary movement, and many Bulgarians glorify Mihailoff and his companions as heroes. But to gain this dream of liberty Bulgarians are losing not only their real liberty but their self-respect.

Midwinter Exhibitions

ONE does not have to possess the fancy of a Sir James Barrie, nor is it necessary for one to believe in fairies, in order to find delight in the exhibitions in various parts of the world at this season of the year—the work of great artists, of a great school. Why bother with names? The artists themselves do not seek public acclaim, and their friends will not strive to get recognition for them in the Hall of Fame.

Yet artists they unquestionably are, as their handiwork, even in the most commonplace "galleries," proves. Perhaps the masterpiece may be "hung" on one of the windows of an "owl" car, which has been standing long enough on the tracks outside the car barns in the early morning to give the artists their opportunity. Or perhaps its "canvas" may be a bedroom window-pane on a zero morning. Opportunity is all these artists ask; there is nothing temperamental about this group—the frost crystals. Their requirement is not temperament, but temperature, and the thing is done.

It is the real thing, too, you say, as you draw closer to the glass in order to get the full benefit of light and shade. Another advantage of the pictures on exhibition in these galleries is that the visitor, who may know little of art, does not have to bother with catalogues. To the man in the street the title is often more confusing than the picture to which it belongs. But here all may name the picture to suit themselves.

To take but one: Here, in all the tones of silver, white, gray and fine blue-black tracings, is the portrayal of what the artist unmistakably meant to be a royal scene. There stands a queen or princess, a crown upon her head, her long train sparkling with diamonds. Her face is turned a bit to one side, but you may be sure that it is lovely to look upon. On either side of the throne room are her courtiers, all arrayed in resplendent robes, silvery and shining, while along the drawing-rooms and state halls are subjects, waiting to pay homage to their sovereign.

The variety of pictures, too, in these exhibitions is great; it includes portraits, landscapes and marines—academic, impressionistic and modern. And as with other worth-while showings, the fact that these exhibitions are apt to be of short duration is all the more reason why the imaginative and the observant should visit the galleries while they may.

Editorial Notes

That the former so-called enemy countries are no longer beyond the pale is the conclusion reached by the Tangier International Chamber of Commerce, which decided recently by a large majority at its annual general meeting to admit the nationals of those countries to the Tangier Zone on the same footing as other people. Twelve years is a long time for war propaganda to have maintained its sway. Perhaps relativity will show that time travels more slowly in Africa than in the continents of more light.

It has remained for Belgrade to inaugurate in Jugoslavia a system which might effectively be used in checking motor law infractions in other countries. Number plates have a large blank portion on which infractions are recorded with an "X." Five X's will cancel the license automatically, and the presence of one or two will no doubt cause other motorists to steer clear of such a car.

Reports for 1930 show that there were fewer grade-crossing accidents in the United States than for the previous year. Now if the pedestrian would only "Stop, Look and Listen" before crossing the street, 1931 might be a banner year for safety.

Unofficial Mails of China

IF YOU are a Chinese and you want to deliver your grandmother to a relative in Ningpo, you just hand her over to the Min-chu, a private postal company. It will take care of her and see that she gets to her destination safely. All you have to do is to put a label on her stating her value and where she is going. You can pay postage for her before she leaves or put a C. O. D. sign on her, and the relative in Ningpo can pay. A good way to do is to split the postage—you paying half and the relative paying half on delivery. That will more or less insure her safe and prompt arrival, too, since the carrier is always eager to get his commission.

This form of service has been going on for generations among the Chinese natives, particularly in small towns. Anyone can start such an unofficial post office and work up a clientele. Letters, drafts, cabbages, parcels, hats, mothers-in-law! everything imaginable is carried to its destination by the private mails. Customers are solicited, and there are sometimes several postal services in one village.

They also take charge of almost any other kind of mission. Thus, if a carrier comes up by boat to Shanghai a Woosung citizen can confide to his post office that he has seen a hat on his neighbor which he admires. The neighbor is inclined to be exclusive about information regarding his attire, and therefore, since a duplicate of the hat would be desirable, it is requested of the mail carrier that while he is in Shanghai he go to all the shops and see if he can find another hat like the neighbor's. The mail carrier agrees and usually brings home what is asked. Likewise if strawberries are in the market in Shanghai, and haven't yet been uncrated in Woosung, he will take orders and bring them back.

If letters or packages are lost through carelessness of the transmitting Min-chu, the sum is made good, since the value of every article is written on the outside, and if there is money in a letter it is also noted on the envelope. The only thing at which the line is drawn is replacing the human element in the postal service. If a bride or a baby is lost in transit the company is not held responsible, and it is up to the original owner to procure his own duplicate.

Every means of conveyance is used for this service. Runners usually carry letters from one family to another. Love letters, or other important documents which require a prompt delivery, are scorched on one corner. If there is need for an extraordinary amount of haste a small red feather is poked through the envelope. No stamps are put on the letters, as the carriers collect at the other end. Trading vessels and canal boats are used for out-of-town delivery. Bicycles are found to be very convenient for package delivery. Wire baskets are placed on the handlebars and even may be strapped to the back of the seat.

The less wealthy carriers use wheelbarrows for package delivery. Even brides are sometimes taken from one village to another on wheelbarrows, although the more popular bridal coach carried by four men is used if it can be afforded. Fast special services are maintained for important parcels and brides. Sometimes the service stays open until after midnight if business interests demand it.

In the provinces of Chekiang and Fukien nearly every small village has a private letter runner who serves all the families. He usually has a boat in connection with a seaport. Several times a month he goes round to every family and collects mail, vegetables, and visiting relatives, and takes them to the city. When he returns he brings back mail, new dresses, and more relatives. Everyone in the village goes down to see him off and everyone is there to welcome him back. His job passes to his eldest son, or, if his eldest son has been cut from family favor by misbehavior, the next eldest gets the job. If the letter-runner has no son, he grandly bequeaths his remunerative duties to his nearest and dearest friend.

M. G.

A Bank Holiday!

IT IS enlightening, instructive too if you please, to watch another people play. The qualities they exhibit then must be ingrained. You cannot suspect, as cynicism prompts you to do at other times, that they are assumed from professional or economic motives. Displayed off guard, a virtue must be genuine. Other traits of which you have only heard or read appear in confirmatory prominence. And some unexpected quality, perhaps, will reveal itself.

These weighty observations are not the result of premeditated, but of chance experience. Belonging to a nation unblessed with bank holidays, we innocently set a journey from Oxford to London for the fourth of August. We were un-American enough, however, to make it by water—as far as Reading.

For the first few miles out of Oxford there was no indication that we were taking part in a great national celebration. Spotted cows grazed quietly in the deep meadows. Tall swans floated by with attendant cygnets behind them. Iffley Church looked in Norman silence over its encircling trees. Then Abingdon, and suddenly we became conscious of what Langland meant by "a fair field full of folk." All the wide green bank of the river was dark with figures, in pairs, in knots, in groups. Some were walking. Innumerable men were fishing. Others with bats and balls were engaged in rites so meaningless as to seem symbolic. All were quiet, but apparently content and interested. There was a curious unity in their diverse occupations, a sort of hidden meaning. Women were there too, and babies in prams, while to each fisherman was attached as acolyte at least one small gray flannel boy.

The steamer bent her smokestack gracefully and slipped under Abingdon bridge into a wide reach of water between pollard willows. There the punts began. A punt is so altogether British a craft that it has a peculiar charm to the alien eye. It is solid, steady, comfortable, yet not ungraceful. Nothing upsets it, yet it can make, under skillful guidance, surprising speed. Its domestic possibilities, however, we had not before realized. Erect a frame upon it, cover that frame with canvas, and the punt becomes a week-end cottage.

The world and his wife and all his minor children were spending the holiday week-end upon the Thames. As there seemed to be no established breakfast hour, one was privileged to observe this domestic life in all its stages. There were punts with their curtains drawn, on the river side, their inhabitants apparently rocked in slumber. There were punts where all the little boys were completing their morning ablutions with a single towel. From other punts stalwart matrons had emerged to fry bacon upon the bank. In others, a board stretched from gunwale to gunwale, the bacon was being consumed with enthusiasm. Still other punts had finished the day's duties and, with curtains neatly rolled up, were setting out upon their morning progress.

The astonishing thing about all this to an American eye was that, though the punts lay scattered thick as leaves in Vallombrosa, though every tiny cove and bend of the river sheltered at least one, though their domestic machinery was apparent to the most casual observer, each group gave an extraordinary impression of privacy, of being of and for itself alone. When you come from a country whose idea of a good time is to get together, this lack of gregariousness is as remarkable as the lack of noise.

Many of the tableaus were humorous, but they were not disagreeable. Perhaps the strong family element in British holiday-making has something to do with this; even the occasional groups of two young couples were obviously in-laws. Perhaps it is the Thames, no longer stripling here but quite mature, that exerts this decorous influence. Perhaps it is the climate, or the British character. Be that as it may, I realize at last, and admire, the deep-sunk roots of enthusiasm Mr. Toad in "The Wind in the Willows" feels for the occupation he describes as "simply messing about in boats."

M. F. T.

From the World's Great Capitals—Tokyo

TOKYO

FOUR and a half million dollars annually is to be given by the Ministry of Education to recognized athletic organizations and schools for the purpose of aiding and encouraging athletics and sports in Japan, according to a recent decision of that Ministry. Notification of this has just been sent to the organizations selected for the purpose. The growth and popularity of western sports in Japan during recent years have been so phenomenal as to arrest the attention of the world. In tennis, in swimming, in track and field events, Japan has come to be a nation which must be taken notice of in Europe and America. The same progress has been made in baseball, and in Japan this sport has been kept exclusively in the amateur class, the great universities of Tokyo being the leaders. Japanese university baseball teams frequently visit the United States, and American teams are the guests of the universities in Japan. The latest announcement of a Japanese baseball expedition to the United States has just been made by Hosei University, Tokyo, the winner of last autumn's national championship, or the "Little Big League Series," as it is known in Japan.

Sports Grow in Popularity

The city of Lyons, France, has seen fit to honor a Japanese by naming a street for him, according to the report to the Foreign Office of the present Japanese Consul at Lyons. The man so honored is Ikujiro Wakazuki, who was Japanese Consul there for more than ten years, during which he made many friends, particularly among the literati of France. Mr. Wakazuki translated numerous Japanese fairy tales into the French language, and worked assiduously at the introduction of Japanese literature into that country.

City in France Honors Japanese

The Mayor of Yokohama has boldly announced his refusal to permit one of the great department stores of Tokyo to open a branch in the port city of Yokohama, but nineteen miles distant, in a vacant municipal building which the store wished to rent. In explaining his decision the Mayor pointed out that Yokohama, a city of approximately 500,000, already had four department stores, which he considered adequate to Yokohama's needs. His dominant motive, he stated, was the protection of the small merchant. There are literally thousands of such merchants in Yokohama, as in every other city of Japan. Their shops are very small, and their annual turnover brings a profit sufficient only to carry on the business and to support the family of the owner and the few clerks he may need. The introduction and growth in popularity of the department store in Japan have proved a serious blow to these shopkeepers, and it is felt that something must be done to protect them. Tokyo is attempting to work out this problem in a way different from that of its port city. Plans are under way in the capital for the erection of several large buildings, as large as the department stores themselves, in which space would be rented to small individual merchants. Thus the buyer would have the advantage of the concentration under one roof of as great a variety of goods as is to be found in the department store, while each seller would remain an independent unit with an independent income.

Protecting the Small Merchant

Prince and Princess Chichibu are to attend the next performance by the Tokyo Amateur Dramatic Club, an organization of Americans and Europeans here which produces several plays a year merely for the love of so doing. This will be the second A. D. C. performance attended by the Heir Apparent and Princess Chichibu, who is the daughter of Ambassador Matsudaira, now Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, and formerly Japanese Ambassador to Washington. In fact, Prince and Princess Chichibu have been exceptionally gracious in the manner in which they have mingled with the foreign community of Tokyo as friends. Tradition and imperial household law hedge the Emperor about, so that he seldom comes into direct contact with foreigners save the diplomatic corps (and that only on official occasions), or some distinguished visitor from abroad.

Prince Friendly to Foreigners

In past years one or another of the princely families directly related to the Emperor has acted as a personal contact between the Court and the foreign community, but since their marriage Prince and Princess Chichibu seem to have taken over this function. It is, perhaps, as much because they wish to do so as because of policy, since Princess Chichibu has lived much of her life abroad and is a graduate of a Washington school, while Prince Chichibu spent some time in England. Both are greatly interested in things American and European, particularly sports, and their home is more like an American than a Japanese household.

The foreign community of Tokyo has awakened, since November 4, to the vacancy which is created by the lack of a morning newspaper. The Japan Advertiser, American-owned, was burned to the ground early that morning, and has not yet resumed publication. The only other Tokyo newspaper published in English, the Japanese-owned Japan Times and Mail, has been issuing a small extra each morning (the paper is an afternoon daily), but its size prevents it from carrying the volume of news, both national and international, to which foreign residents of Japan's capital have become accustomed at breakfast.

Lack of Morning Paper Is Felt